REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,208.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy — 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N.R., as above from Kurrache on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday, the 31st May, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1875, at noon.

May 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Madras	11
„ Carwar	29	„ Musilipatam	12
	June	„ Coconada	13
„ Narrakel	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Colombo	5	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Negapatam	8	„ False Point	16
„ Pondicherry	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baydad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mohomerah	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Fao	21
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bushire	23
„ Linga	13	„ Linga	27
„ Baharin	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Bushire	15	„ Jask	30
„ Fao	17		July 1875.
„ Mohomerah	17	„ Gwadur	2
Arrive BUSREH	18	„ Kurrachee	6
		Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd June at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla:
Rutnagherry,	Goa (Panjim.)
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ON 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,607 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th June. The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers and good accommodation for Twenty-five Second-class Passengers.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 390
Do Suez	„ 350	„ 200

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa, 2,277 Tons 424 H. P., about 10th July, and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez. &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3646	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 24, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at one P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, a collection of valuable books on General Literature, History, Travels, medicine, Law, &c., &c.

Catalogues printed and the works are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1875.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower Road. Could be had furnished or unfurnished, on the seashore, and entirely open to the west, having four Bed-rooms, six Dressing-rooms and eight Bath-rooms. The Dressing and Dining-room tastefully decorated and furnished, Garden well laid out and ample servants' quarters. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET, a STABLE for one Horse and Gharry in Military Square. Rent Rs. 9 per month. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, for a residence. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The STORES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th and SATURDAY, the 29th instants.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING REQUISITES, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
DUMPY LEVEL, best manufacture, 10 inch, divided bubble, &c.	180 0
CIRCUMFERENTER, 5½ inch, with inclining dial, folding sights, &c.	135 0
Ditto ditto ditto and Cross Level.	150 0
PRISMATIC COMPASS, 2½ inch, with sights, shades, and mirror, bronze	40 0
LEVELLING STAFFS, half round, telescopic, for hot climates, improved readings, especially arranged for India, by Colonel A. Strange, F.R.S.	40 0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, set of Arrows with each :—	
Best machine-made, steel, hardened, tempered, and japanned, brass swivel handle, etc., 50 feet, Rs. 9-0; 66 feet Rs. 12-0; 100 feet	14 0
Ditto Machine-made, best iron, brass swivel handle, etc., 50 feet, Rs 7-0; 66 feet, Rs 9-8; 100 feet	11 0
MEASURING TAPES—	
Chesterman's Patent Metallic leather case, flush handles 33 feet, Rs. 4-8; 50 feet, Rs. 5-8; 66 feet, Rs. 6-8; 100 feet	9 8
Chesterman's Patent Steel, broad 66 feet	25 8
Ditto ditto narrow, 50 feet, Rs. 15 0, 66 feet	20 0
RULES—2 feet, 4 Fold, Ivory with Scales	16 0
1 foot 4 Fold, Boxwood	1 0
2 feet, 4 Fold Bradburn's bolted joint	2 0
SPIRIT LEVELS—	
6½ inch, brass, in case	7 0
6 inch mounted in Mahogany, thick top and bottom brass plates	5 8
12 inch Ditto ditto	9 0
18 inch, brass large round tube with adjusting screws, revolving in oak case	30 0
24 inch Ditto ditto	40 0
Spare Bulbs for Levels : 3 inch, Rs. 3; 10 inch, Rs. 3 8; 12 inch	9 0
CLINOMETER, with Sights, Levels, Compass, Inclination Scales, &c.	30 0
Davis's, 12 inch folding, Level and Inclinometer in case, with stand complete	70 0
Davis's Reflecting Hand Adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case	30 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets from Rs. 16 to	80 0
Ditto ditto Half Sets	5 0
Improved Pocket Compass, points in sheath, divided six Scales	20 0
PROTRACTORS, SCALES, &c.—	
Protractor, 6 inch, German Silver	15 0
Ditto „ Ivory	4 8
Ditto „ Boxwood, Aldershot Pattern	3 0
Ditto Circular 8 inch diam, German Silver engine divided, in mahogany case	40 0
Engineer's Circular Slide Rule, Brass and German Silver, in case	27 0
Hewlett's Ivory Rolling, 12 inch	15 0
Marquois Scales, best Boxwood, in case	9 0
Railway Curves, 5 to 100, Pearwood in Mahogany case.	28 0
PARALLEL RULERS—	
Ebony, Brass Bridges, Rolling, 12 in. Rs. 9-0; 15 inch, Rs. 10-0; 18 inch, Rs. 12-0; 24 inch	16 0
Ditto ditto Brass divided Edge, 15 inch	14 0
Brass Rolling, Lift Screws, 15 inch, Rs. 22; 18 inch	30 0
Ditto ditto divided Edges in Mahogany Case, 24 inch	45 0
German Silver, Engraved, divided Edges, highly finished, 12 inch. Rs. 30; 15 inch Rs. 40; 18 inch.	45 0
Captain Field's Improved Parallel Ruler, 12 inch, in case	40 0

Steam Gauge Glass Pipes of Twenty Sizes. Universal Sundials and Compasses, Field Glasses, Aneroid, Mercurial and Portable Mountain Barometers.

Mapping Pens, Steel Crowquills, Drawing Pens, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Pocket-Books, Penknives, &c.

For Drawing Papers, Colours, &c., see the Company's Complete Catalogue of Artists' Materials (Agents to Winsor & Newton).

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION, PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 29TH MAY, 1875,

FAREWELL FAMILY NIGHT OF THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS" AND D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

Last night of the much admired Sketch of "THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE."

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Family Ticket, Reserved, to admit 4	Rs. 7
Ditto Unreserved, to admit 4	„ 5
Single Reserved Ticket	„ 2
Ditto Unreserved	„ 1-8

Second Class, Re. 1; Third Class, Annas 8.

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

SOME BEAUTIFUL PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY THIS EVENING.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay Musical Depot, 10, Meadows Street.

LOST OR STOLEN, ONE SHARE OF ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., (Limited).—A REWARD of Rs. 50 will be given to any one who may bring the above certificate, No. 478, standing in my name.

PUNUMCHUND MANOCKCHUND,

Vittulwaddy, May 27, 1875

INDIAN PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—With reference to the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th day of December, 1874, we hereby give notice that CERTIFICATES for SHARES in this Company are now READY for DISTRIBUTION.

Four Shares in the Indian Press Company (Limited) will be given in exchange for each Share of Rupees 2,000 in the Bombay Press Company (Limited) (now in liquidation), and one Share in the Indian Press Company will be given in exchange for each Share of Rupees 500 in the said Bombay Press Company (Limited).

Every Shareholder will be required to DELIVER UP to be CANCELLED the CERTIFICATES for ALL SHARES held by him in the Bombay Press Company (Limited), and also to sign the Memorandum and Articles of the Indian Press Company (Limited) as a condition precedent to the delivery to him of the Certificates for the Shares to which he is entitled in the last named Company.

GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on SATURDAY, the 12th June, 1875, at 3 P.M., for the consideration the following business :—

1. To vote an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., on the occasion of his visit to Bombay next cold season, and agree to a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay, requesting him to convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City for the consideration of the best means of providing for the fitting reception of His Royal Highness.

2. To consider a Resolution of the Town Council recommending the establishment of a Pension Fund for servants and officers of the Municipality and the adoption of Rules for the management of the same.

3. Minutes of the Committee appointed to prepare and forward a Memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the restoration to the Municipality of the State Grant towards the cost of the Police. Also letter from the Acting Secretary to Government (General Department), stating that the Memorial has been forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

4. Letters from Messrs. Pedder and Jacomb to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2767, dated 17th May, 1875, stating that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner on that day.

5. Sanction to the sale to Kazi Sheriff Abdool Latiff Saheb Sonday of 11·80 square yards of ground situate and lying between Erskine Road and Bora Street.

6. Letters from Mr. D. E. Gostling, F. R. I. B. A., to the Municipal Commissioner, containing suggestions for a comprehensive system of High-pressure Water Supply from Toolsee and Vehar Lakes. Also further letters requesting that the Corporation will direct that these proposals be sent on to Government for consideration along with those of Mr. Pedder.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Municipal Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.

By Order of the Chairman,
J. A. FORBES, Esq.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, May 27, 1875.

NEW PLAN BY THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent. Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000	With Profits.	
Annual Premium at Indian Rates	Rs.	36 0 0
Annual Premium at English Rates	„	23 10 8
Difference	Rs.	12 5 4

The "Oriental" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10-8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent. is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. [the Lowest] to 103 per cent. [the Highest] in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—MEMBERS elected to take part in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the GROUND at 10-30 SHARP.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to JOIN a FAMILY as BOARDER, either in Colaba or Malabar Hill. Address stating terms and all particulars to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a Horizontal High-pressure ENGINE, 15 to 20 Horse Power. Apply to Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to proceed to England in charge of Children. Apply to KING, KING, & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

A QUANTITY of PRESERVED SOUP, in good condition, will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores at 12 Noon on the 29th instant. Terms Cash.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.	LONDON.
46, Washington Street.	84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.

Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON : AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
16, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following first-class WINES from the "St. Hubert's" Vineyard.

HERMITAGE (Red) } Quarts Rs. 16 ; Pints Rs. 9 per doz.
CHASSELAS (White) }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 per doz. qts	
Vray Canon	„ 18 „	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 „	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 26 „	„
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	„ 15 „	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „	„
Marcobrunner	„ 25 „	„
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto	„ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.	

Just Landed,

IND COOPER & Co.'s BEER, Rs. 3-4 per dozen quarts.		
Do.	do. „ 3-4 „ pints.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season.)

Cash Prices.	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.
BARSAC	18 0
HAUT SAUTERNE	22 0
SUPERIOR SAUTERNE.	30 0
CHABLIS	16 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.
TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming, extra Dry	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s per Hamper of 24 half pints	24 0	..
F. GIESLER & Co's "for India" brand	42 0	0 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry	42 0	23 0
FINE SPARKLING	30 0	..

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

CLARETS.

	Cash Prices Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 9 8	..
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines	12 0	7 0
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	20 0	..
CHATEAU LA ROSE { Superior after	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX { dinner Wines	30 0	16 0
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30 0	..
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	..
BARSAC, light table Wine	18 0	..
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	..
SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.		
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	36 0	20 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White do.	36 0	20 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut, Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, & GENERAL PURVEYORS.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

IN anticipation of the requirements of those UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication during the Monsoon are compelled to lay in Supplies for that Season, the Company have imported large quantities of

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CHRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICATED MILK.
CHRYSTALISED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

The Stores are of the same high character which has stamped the Company's Imports as superior to those usually offered in the Bombay Market.

EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.
DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

"VERY IMPORTANT" TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS. AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a Special Department for their Celebrated **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the Continent of Europe.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0
Overland do	25 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49 0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14 0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0
Pin Scarfs	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Best Linen do.	6
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks	9 8
Warm do.	15 8
Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12
Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Marsella Quilts	12 8
Wool Down Quilts	18 0
Blankets, each	9 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0
Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Toilet Covers, each	0 14
Fitted Dressing Pouches.	20 0
Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8 23 0
Solid Leather Trunks	49 0
Extra Large do.	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Best Hide Gladstone	35 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	6 12
Soiled Linen do	4 12
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 0
Rug Straps, Patent	2 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
English Feather Pillows	7 8
Horse Hair do.	7 8
Travelling do.	2 0
Air Pillows	6 0
Canvas Shoes per pair	4 8
Leather Slippers	4 8
Travelling Baths / Forming Trunk	30 0
Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Sponge Bags	2 0
Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Marine Soap do.	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Tooth Brush Cases	0 10
Nail Brushes	0 12
Cloth Brushes	8 8
Hat Brushes	1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Shoe Horns	1 0
Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6 0
Hand Mirrors	2 0
Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Tooth Paste	1 4
Playing Cards	1 0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15TH OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rupees	16,000		
1	Do.	do.	8,000	
1	Do.	do.	4,000	
2	Prizes	do.	2,000	each
2	Do.	do.	1,600	„
4	Do.	do.	1,200	„
5	Do.	do.	800	„
10	Prizes of Rupees	400		each.
20	Do.	do.	240	„
25	Do.	do.	160	„
30	Do.	do.	80	„
40	Do.	do.	48	„
90	Do.	do.	32	„
1,000	Do.	do.	16	„

1,231 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Donguraee Balmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES, PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES.

CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

J. & E. ATKINSON
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India. [illegible] Market,

NOTICES.

SIMPSON AND CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS, MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhoper at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHA à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the MONSOON for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twist, or other Manufactured Goods that are not DAMMERED or PACKED in WATER-PROOF COVERING. Undammered Packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDERS.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will observe FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th May 1875.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. A. BLASCHECK, Messrs. G. F. WEST and BENNO BRENNIG are conjointly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

3, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th May 1875.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Kedder," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw nozzle tins. Jenny and Beacon Brand, expressly manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards certified by the State Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 5 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Buildings Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers Malabar Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st May 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG.
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufactue.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
TRICHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. [illegible], 500, 600
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, [illegible] 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, [illegible] to [illegible]
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, [illegible], 85, 90, [illegible]
„ with Gems	„ 100, [illegible], 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, [illegible], 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 70, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, [illegible], 60, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, [illegible] 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, [illegible], 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches	90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to those Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 30 0
„ Ditto with Alarm	„ 40 0
„ Hanging	„ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH MAY, 1875.

MARKETS closed for the holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates ⅌ Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	261½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12½ nom
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
60,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2000	1,100	60 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
184	12,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	635
156	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
300	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	140
430	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	850
290	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
600	1,880	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
160	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,550
900	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
300	500	all	100 p	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	35	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
200	500	all	100 p	Sassoon Press Co.	565
400	50	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	565
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Panjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
650	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000*	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	725
8,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£	218·3·5	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
......	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	[illegible]	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
[illegible]	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	840
2,600	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,400	1,000	all	100p.s	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,010
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jowraj Balloo Mills	1,125
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,140
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	615	all	50ps*	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,105
500	1,000	250	31¼p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trad- Corporat	1,550
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
50	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,990	[illegible]	all	20 ps.	Treacher & Co	250 xd
......	50	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......			...	Eas India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 22nd May 1875.

Open, 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	79,669	4	0
Merchandise	3,31,623	0	0
Electric Telegraph	668	0	0
Municipal Trains	607	8	0
Total Rs.	4,12,567	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles ... Total Rs.	4,28,481	12	6
Decrease Rs.	15,914	0	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE LUGI ACCAMI, 906 tons, Captain A. Repette, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons Captain W. Widdicombe, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo 8,419 bales cotton, and 5,566 cwts myrabollams.

THE BARQUE NEWCASTLE, 468 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritious (April 17th), with a cargo of 10,111 bags sugar, and twelve deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co,

THE B.I. s. s. Co's S. S. AVA 1,708 tons, Captain J. Paterson, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Cannanore—Lieut. and Mrs Quayle. For Cochin—Five deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUM, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a cargo of cotton, and two hundred and forty-eight deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. G. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee (May 21st), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Mulkee and four children, and one hundred and sixty seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Kurrachee—Mr. T. Pont, Mrs. Cole, two Misses Cole, Mr. W. Long, Mrs. Kennedy, and three children, Mrs. Fox and three children, and one constable. For different ports one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. CEYLON, 1,140 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, will sail to-day for Australia &c., with the Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Captain E. J. Stead, Miss Budde, Mr. G. Mass, Miss Ballantine, Mr. Christopher, Mr Elliott, and Mr. H. Rattray. For Sydney.—Cond. Mulker, Private Lamb, and Lieut. Col. Crowe.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, May 13.
28	Oorun (s)	Baker	Carwar, May 25.
	Newcastle	Anderson	Mauritius, Apr 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Stowell Brown	Anderson	Liverpool.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Oorum	Baker	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ceylon, Almond, to Australia &c.
Steamer Arthur, Mitchell, to Liverpool.
Ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Liverpool.
Barque Lugi Accami, Repette, to Rangoon.
Steamer Ava, Pattgerson, to Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Schooner Nelly, to Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAS.

May.			
24	Meinam (s)	Moreau	Galle, May 18.
	City of Berlin	Young	Liverpool, Feby 20.
	Caroline	Lucas	Masulipatam, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
24	Prince Rudolph	....	....
	Breadalbane	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
23	Asia (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Pembrokeshire	....	Shields.
	Australia (s)	....	Suez, Aden and Galle.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
24	Baghdad (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Asia (s)	....	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Grampian, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Blair Atholl, 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Barganny, 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
City of Richmond, 61 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 350 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Dreadnought, 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee Pajonjee.
Sudripham, 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Cameria, 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Ashgrove, 175 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutsow.
Phrenologist, 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Trinacria s, 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

Palestine s, 198 bales cotton, and 1,750 cwts hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 10) bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 1 bale wool and 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Premjee; 54 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey; 205 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 28 bales wool, B I S N Co; 1,750 cwts hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 53 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 22 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co; 120 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 20) bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 350 cwts hemp, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 150 cwts coir fibres, Kessowjee Ooka.

Bellona s, 10 bales wool, Khattoomul Tallaram; 27 bales wool, J Premjee; 75 bales cotton, Hassonbhoy Thaver & Co; 25 bales cotton, Pursotum Teraee.

Blenheim s, 107 bales cotton, Madon Koorpall & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 350 bales cotton, 5,950 cwts gingelly seed, and 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s, 50 packages red raisin, L Vundravandass & Co; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 18 chests opium, E J Abram; 10 chests opium, N J Abram; 11 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 34 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 144 opium, David Sassoon & Co; 21 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 31 chests opium, S N Talatee; 61 chests opium, Tata & Co; 30 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee; 11 packages beerabole and 34 packages byrabole, Treecomjee Hamraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s, 26 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 2½ chests opium, Ganeshdass Sobhagmul; 5½ chests opium, Cheeneram Jaishraz; 5 chests opium, Banodeeram Balchund; 58½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 12 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 6 chests opium, Guneshdass Chajooram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 27.

Lenton, Quarter-Master, Bengal 62nd Regt., on sick leave, to England, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES—MAY 27.

Hough, Major-Genl., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Baroda.
Lyster, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajcote.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 25.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Davies, Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary, privilege leave for three months, from 14th June next, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt Cosmo Gordon, Supt of Police, Trichinopoly, subsidiary leave for thirty days.

The privilege leave granted to Mr E C G Thomas, Dist and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, in the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 4th inst, will have effect from the 24th July 1875, instead of from the 10th idem as notified.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W M Montserrat, Asst Engr, 1st grade, fifteen days' privilege leave from or after the 20th inst, under Section 12 Supplement F, of the Civil leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted in the *Gazette* of 23rd April 1875 to the Revd J B Sayers LL D Garrison Chaplain of Fort St George will have effect from the 5th May instead of from or after the 14th May 1875 as notified.

The Reverend W S Trotman M A, Chaplain of Coonoor subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days to join his appointment.

THE Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Henry Sullivan Thomas to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kurnool but to continue to act as Coll and Mag of Tanjore during the employment of the Hon D Arbuthnott on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Alexander McCallum Webster to be Collr and Mag of the Dis of South Canara.

Mr William Shrubsole Foster, to be Coll and Mag of the Godavery Dist.

Mr James Frederick Snaith to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Dist of Bellary.

Mr John Browrigg Spedding, to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary.

The above appointments to take effect from the 8th April 1875, the date of Mr. Chase's retirement from the service.

Mr Atholl Macgregor to act as Secy to Govt in the Revenue Dept as a temporary arrangement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Clement Simpson to be Sheriff of Madras for the current year.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Leonad Robert Burrows to act as President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, during the absence of Mr Loch on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon D Arbuthnott, Actg First Member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Mr W D Horsley, Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr J D B Gribble, the Acting Sub-Collr, on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Maj S W B Sherman, British Consular Agent at Pondicherry, assumed charge of the office from the Collr of South Arcot on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col J Mullins R, E, assumed charge of the office of the Chief Engr and Secry in the P W Dept on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

Maj J O Hasted, R E, assumed charge of the office of Chief Engr for Irrigation and Joint Secy to Govt in the P W Dept on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

The services of Lt J E Porteous, Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for foreign service.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Maj Colvin Smith, M D, Surgn, 2nd Dist Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for Military employ.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt-Col F G Rideout, of the Infantry, Wing Officer 27th Regt N I, on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Maj D W Williams, Cadre 48th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Surgn W Price, in Medical charge 10th Regt N I, on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col P P L O'Connell, Royal (Madras) Engrs, Offg Joint Secy to Govt, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Infantry—Maj Robert Henry Cunliffe (S C), to be Lt-Col. and Capt Henry St Maur Wynch (Maj in S C,) 31st Regt N I to be Maj, from 1st April 1875, vice Tripe, retired.

Infantry—Maj Albert Joseph Howes, to be Lt-Col, from 1st April 1875, vice Cunliffe, promoted and removed.

Infantry—Maj Frederick James Hicks (S C), to be Lt-Col. and Capt Richard Fraser Litchfield (S C), 3rd Regt L I to be Maj, from 10th May 1875, vice Barber, retired.

Infantry—Maj Fredrick Dormer Plowden, to be Lt-Col, from 10th May 1875, vice Hicks, promoted and removed.

With reference to the notification of this date in the Public Dept, the services of Surgn-Maj Colvin Smith, M D, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

With reference to the notification of this date in the Judicial Dept the services of Lt J E Porteous of the S C are replaced at the disposal of H E the Com-in C.

The Offg Chief Secy to Govt has granted Mr E Keys, Supt of the Govt Press, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L C D'Cruz, 2nd uncovenanted Asst, Revenue Secretariat one month's privilege leave from the 17th inst.

Maj W S Hunt, Offg Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 1st proximo, or date of departure.

Capt C J Durand, Officer in charge of Account Branch, Controller's Office, will perform the duties of Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, without prejudice to his own, during the absence of Maj W S Hunt.

Under authority conveyed in G O G No 77, dated 24th March 1857, the Inspr-Genl of Ordance and Magazines grants privilege leave of absence to Lt-Col E W Childers, R A, Supt, Gunpowder Factory, for sixty days from 27th May 1875 or date of departures.

Col N G Campbell, R A, Supt, Gun Carriage Factory, will conduct the duties of the Supt, Gunpowder Factory, during the absence and on the responsibiliy of Lt Col Childers, R A.

The Surg Gen, Indian Medical Dept has granted to Native Surg P S Mootoosawmy Moodelliar, the Civil Dispensary, Manargoody, privilege leave for two months, from the 18th May 1875, or from date of departure.

The Acct Genl has granted Mr W Long, Supt, Treasury, Account Dept of the office, sick leave from 18th May to 31st Oct 1875.

The Comy-Genl has, under the provision of G O G, No 77 dated 24th March 1857 granted privilege leave of absence to Conductor B Prichard for sixty days from 21st May 1875 to visit Bangalore.

Mr W Beaumont, Depy Supt of No 5 North Arcot Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the date of availing himself of it.

Mr J H Wright, 1st Asst Supt of No 2, Bellary Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the date of availing himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Conductor W Jack, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Godavery Dist, sick leave of absence up to absence up to 31st July next.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr Thomas Kenny, Inspr of Police, Malabar Dist, for one month, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 31	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 29	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 31	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	June 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the same date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused."

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	May 31	Friday	June 11
Friday	June 4	Friday	June 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other rout and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries tioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	May 31	Monday	June 28
„	June 14	„	July 12

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May 29.	Saturday	June 26

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	June 4	Friday	June 11
„	July 2	„	July 9

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Friday	June 4	Friday	July 30
„	July 2	„	Aug. 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

STEER—CHAPMAN—May 20th, at Soopool, North Bhagulpore, William C S. Steer, of Nawada, Tirhoot, son of the late Capt. Steer, Bengal Army, and nephew of the Hon'ble Chas. Steer, ex-Judge, High Court, Calcutta, to Theresa Selina, eldest daughter of George C. S. Chapman, Esq., of Purneah.

DEATHS.

CARLISLE—May 24th, at Allahabad, Eliza, beloved wife of Mr. C. H. Carlisle, Uncovenanted Government Civil Pensioner, aged 55 years, 2 months and 20 days.

DAWSON—May 5th, on board the s.s. Peshawur, half way between Galle and Aden, the Rev. Wm. Dawson, of the L. M. S., Vizianagram, aged 58 years.

SHAW—May 15th, at Mysore, Mr. Robert William Shaw, of the Mysore Public Works Department, aged 31 years and 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

THE Government of India has now redeemed its pledge of the 14th of January last, that it would re-establish a native administration at Baroda; and the inhabitants of the capital of that State have witnessed with apparent satisfaction the installation as Sovereign of a child adopted by the widow of the late Khunderao Gaekwar. There is nothing repugnant to native feeling in the selection of this boy to occupy the throne of the leading native State of Western India; for, obscure as the condition of his family has been for two or three generations, his lineal descent from the founder of the Gaekwar dynasty has been proved beyond question, and it is kinship in blood alone that is required to make an adoption valid. Outside the city of Baroda the population of the State have not during the last five months shown any sign of sympathy with Mulharrao; and their ready acquiescence in a revolution which should ensure to them the advantages of a regular and just government may be taken for granted. In the city there are still, probably, many adherents of the deposed tyrant who regret that their days of licence are at an end, and who would be glad, if they dared, to embarrass the new administration. But these gentlemen shot their last bolt when they attempted to proclaim Luxmeebaee's child as Gaekwar; and, now that the reins of power are held with firm hands by the representatives of the British Government, they will not have another chance of making mischief. Indeed, several of them have already found it convenient to leave Baroda for places where they are not likely to be quite so strictly looked after; and during the long minority of the young Prince Syajeerao the city will, we hope, be effectually purged of the presence of all the remaining courtiers and parasites of the ex-Gaekwar. The citizens generally do not regret Mulharrao, though they naturally disliked the prospect of an indefinite delay in the restoration of the native Raj, whose patronage is good for trade; and the new Gaekwar can count at the outset on the loyal and active support of the powerful party which was devoted to Khunderao and which has for the last four years been cruelly oppressed by Khunderao's brother. The new reign opens, therefore, under good auspices; and, before Syajee reaches the age when he can safely be entrusted with the administration of his dominions, it may be hoped that under prudent management the Raj will have been strengthened by a great increase in the resources of the Crown and a simultaneous development of the wealth and contentment of the people.

In order, however, to effect this double purpose it is necessary that whoever succeeds Sir Richard Meade as Governor General's Agent—for we presume that Sir Richard himself will not remain much longer at Baroda—should insist upon the introduction of those administrative reforms which have been talked of a good deal, but which are still, we believe, "in the "clouds." The Government has exercised a wise discretion in putting a child on the *gadee*, for it will take years of hard and systematic work to regulate wisely the business of a State in which orderly government is a thing unknown. We must own that we have our doubts as to the prudence of putting this new Gaekwar—child though he be—on the throne without requiring Jumnabaee to give guarantees, in his name, for his future conduct as a ruler. But perhaps the intention is to make a compact with the Minister which Syajee will be called upon to declare himself bound by as soon as he comes to years of discretion. It will, at any rate, never do to let the new administration be quite unfettered by conditions. It may be well to give the management of affairs to natives, and Sir T. Madhava Rao is by general consent the best of native ministers; but it seems only the natural sequence of what we have already done that he should be told distinctly that he is expected to do certain things. The principal of these are:—(1.) To organize a complete account system within twelve months' time, and submit true monthly and annual accounts and a Budget for the information of Government. (2.) To make an equitable settlement of the cases of oppression and other grievances which General Meade's Commission brought to light. (3.) To prepare within a reasonable time definite codes for Revenue, Civil, and Criminal cases, and to make subordinates act on them. These codes need not be on the model of ours, and may be as suited to native customs as the Minister likes, but what is wanted is—*Rule* in place of caprice, favour, and corruption. (4.) To make in a reasonable time a settlement of the land and other revenue, and to guarantee it for (say) 20 years—which guarantee the Government will undertake to make the Gaekwar maintain when he grows up. (5.) To promote education and public improvements. These reforms are sufficient to engage Sir T. Madhava Rao's close and earnest attention for some time to come; but, unless the programme we have given be carried out, what permanent good will have been done to Baroda by the deposition of Mulharrao, and how will the British Government be able to flatter itself that it has fulfilled the onerous duty it accepted in becoming "morally responsible" for the just government of the Baroda State?

THERE are very few men in India, we believe, who do not agree in sentiment with what was written in the article on the Indian Army published by us on the 20th instant. Verily, the Native Army, indeed, has long been the scapegoat of incompetent and extravagant financiers! Lord Napier of Magdala notwithstanding, it is plain to every man of sense in the country that the Native Army, commanded and officered as it is, is a monstrosity, hugely expensive, dangerously useless. More than that, all men know how half-a-dozen officers of experience could and would, if they were ordered to do so, reorganise the force by an arrangement based on Colonel Chesney's recommendations, so as at any rate to secure a score of officers for each regiment, and so virtually, if not actually, replace the organization which was ruinously abandoned after the Mutiny. There is no want of plan or knowledge to compass this. That has been shown over and over again, perhaps best of all by Sir William Denison in the Minute which he wrote to Lord Canning warning him against the destruction of the regular system for the inanities of what was too truly irregular. The real difficulty to overcome is a tangle of corrupt tape—enveloping, concealing, complicating, suffocating simplicity and honesty—the two things most indispensably necessary for an extrication which will probably never be attempted, solely because responsible people cannot be simple.

The very first thing to do in order to such a general rehabilitation of the State as may give it an effective valuable Native Army is to get rid of the Covenanted Civil Service. Not because it is bad *per se*. But because the time for a Covenanted Service has gone by, and it stands obstructively in the way of reforms necessary to avert ruin from the Empire. By abandoning the Covenanted Service, and by arranging instead the service of the State by departments, a Finance Minister would have at his command large savings with which to pay an efficiently equipped and officered Native Army, and he would have every year right under his eye plain and unmistakeable data of the attitude of each department instead of the inextricable confusion which makes Budgets as they are a snare and a delusion to all who seek to know therefrom what the services of the State cost, and how the money is spent. What man breathing has anything like a clear perception of the financial result of Covenanted Service, Uncovenanted Service, militaryism doing duty in Civil Departments, native agency in and out of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, mixed together in a tangle which no one has ever dared to do otherwise with than tangle more! To get rid of this is simple enough. Create departments, which is after all merely an establishment of the tendency which has made Financial and Educational Departments. Add Revenue, Judicial, Political, Public Works Departments, *on new principles if you please*, and as many more departments as are wanted. Put each man of the Covenanted Service in his proper place in his department. Then say to him: This is the place, sir, in which a State necessity has placed you on this salary. Accept your position or take such pension as the State can afford to give you. So do also concerning military officers serving in civil capacities, giving them the option of returning to regiments or to purely military employments. So do also with Uncovenanted Servants, white and black. Divide departments into classes so as to provide for subordinate necessities, and meet what is required to adjust arrangement of natives on low salaries. And so cut the Gordian knot, tying it up again leisurely, and effectively, with the State fingers freed from weights, which as things are weigh down and oppress every thing which the State touches.

Relief can only come from altogether new things. The Civil Services of all the Presidencies are full to repletion, and more men come every year to fill places not yet made for them. Consequently the proportion of supernumeraries is burdensome, and the more so that occasionally, when places outside the Covenanted pale become vacant, for which young Civilian supernumeraries are qualified, young men are put into them by interest strong enough to burden the State with intruders who could not get in competitively. So the pension list fills, and will go on filling at rates which increase in a ratio that is progressing no man knows, and few care, whither. So also is the State often preyed upon by jobbers, who job as much as they can out of the closed services and within them. Then, in regard of large and very responsible appointments for which the State ought to have choice of the best of all its servants, the choice is very much by rule restricted to the Covenanted Service, and by custom and clique influence further restricted to a favoured few chosen sometimes because they have friends at the Presidencies. Is it good to write of these things? Will they ever be mended?

INSTALLATION OF SYAJEERAO GAEKWAR UPON THE THRONE OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 27TH MAY.

AN anxious time of waiting for a Gaekwar has at length passed away in Baroda, for Gopalrao, the son of Kassi, a few weeks ago an unimportant personage in a Khandeish village, was this morning placed upon the throne with imposing ceremony. Nothing occurred to mar the happiness of the occasion. Baroda for some days past has worn an uncertain countenance, not knowing whether to yield to doubt or implicit trust in the honour of the British Government; but to-day there was no uncertainty in its appearance—joy in every degree, from happiness to exuberance, being exhibited everywhere in the manner of the people.

At dawn active signs of preparation for the great event of the day made their appearance in Camp, and music and bugling were heard far and near, while from the distant City similar sounds and the voices of the multitude could be faintly recognised. Between six and eight o'clock the troops in Camp, and from the lovely groves some miles away from it, where the cholera camps are pitched, had passed under the dingy outer gate of the City, and these and the Gaekwar's troops, most of whom seemed to be arrayed in bright scarlet and blue—these being the colours that met the eye in every direction—made the City appear to be in military possession, as if the "Battle of Baroda" had at length been fought and won. The Gaekwar's officers in many instances did ample honour to the happy occasion by the magnificence of their apparel. Shortly after sunrise I beheld one of these officers "pricking o'er the plain" which occupies the centre of Cantonments. He rode a little grey horse, which was caparisoned, and trained to prance in short asthmatic steps; his coat was scarlet, his trousers were scarlet, and the former was embroidered with gold, while a broad band of the same precious metal, "long drawn out," ran down the side of the latter, tapering off as it were in golden spurs. He wore a helmet, the puggaree of which was scarlet. By the side of him stalked a man in scarlet, who bore a scarlet umbrella with a scarlet stalk. The *tout ensemble* was magnificent, as you may well imagine, when you add the additional circumstance that the gentleman wore spectacles which to me, at all events, looked scarlet. But the British officers, though scarcely so loudly caparisoned as the Gaekwaree official I have mentioned, were very little behindhand in gorgeousness of habiliment, and when about eight o'clock a number of carriages left the Residency compound with Sir Richard Meade at the head of them, the spectacle was by no means insignificant. I entered the City about eight o'clock, and on the way noticed nothing more remarkable than pariah dogs sleeping in the gutters which were built for road-watering purposes, some Gaekwaree horsemen a little distance beyond the bridge quietly sitting on their horses smoking hookahs which bubbled again in the still morning air; a quantity of Brahmin women and men who had, according to custom, partaken of the ex-Gaekwar's largess at the ghauts on the river side; sleepy shopkeepers who had opened their places of business for a short time, and were sitting cross-legged on cushions simultaneously balancing their accounts contained in the long-folded books, which Hemchund Futteychund, the jeweller who did not know Hindoostanee, produced in Court, and waiting for the appearance of Sir Richard Meade; and thousands of men, women, and children, sitting at their windows, looking half-curious and half-doubtful whether or not the British Government really meant to be as good as its word by placing the proved descendant of Peelajeerao upon the throne, or at the last moment would turn the guns upon the City which had been sent into the vicinity of the Clock Tower a short time before; and Gaekwaree horsemen stationed here and there in front of the irregularly built houses which form the principal streets of the Gaekwar's capital. I reached the Larripoor Gate—which probably derives its peculiar name from the rough frescoes of fighting tigers and elephants picked out in blue which adorn it—about half past eight, and there saw the first principal symptoms of the day's entertainment. In one corner stood half-a-dozen huge elephants with silver howdahs, draped in cloth-of-gold down to a level with their capacious feet, rolling their trunks about on the ground, and, like Antolycus, picking up unconsidered trifles and tossing them back into their mouths; while at another stood a crowd of turbaned sightseers whose ranks were filled up by members of the 1st Lancers and some of the Gaekwar's horse. The gate itself made a frame for a charming and picturesque picture, for extending beyond its, heavy arches I could see the distant Clock Tower shining full in the sun in all its gorgeous colours, while the thoroughfare to it was guarded by red-coated members of the 9th and 22nd Regiments, and the houses, even to the roofs, were filled by a motley collection of natives who had gathered, to judge from their appearance, from the direction of the four winds of heaven, for here the Bombay Bunnia, smiling smugly as ever, was check-by-jowl with suspicious looking Maharattas, who might have looked more appropriate guarding a pass on the ghauts than where they were, waiting for the approach of a peaceful cavalcade. I proceeded directly towards the Clock Tower, noticing on the way the indefatigable Major Watts, Staff Officer, Captain Hobson, of the 22nd, Captain Birch, of the 9th, and Lieutenants Kirk and Smith, passing down the lane of soldiers. Under the numerous arches which support the Clock Tower soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery (E 9) were watching their guns which faced towards the four main roads of the City,—to wit, the Larripoor Gate, the Chumpaneer Gate, the Ranee Gate, and the Gaindy or Rhinoceros Gate. In the Clock Tower itself, on the first balcony, I noticed Colonel Thompson (9th N. I. Regiment) Commanding the Field Force, Major Jenkins (1st Lancers), Dr. Lewis, Major Sibthorpe (9th N. I. Regiment), and others, all looking towards the Larripoor Gate waiting the appearance within the archway of the Residency officials. From the Clock Tower the view in all directions was something remarkable. Down to the Larripoor Gate the central part of the road was lined by men of the 9th and 22nd Regiments, whose bayonets glanced like diamonds in the sun; on the railings which divide the carriage way from the footpaths a crowd of natives pressed, while the windows of the gaudily-painted houses were thronged with expectant sight-seers. Down to the Chumpaneer Gate the picture was no less interesting. The old Palace with its painted mass of verandahs and windows and terraces was alive with people, some of whom even clambered to the roofs and hung on to their giddy eminences at the risk of their lives. A company of the 9th Regiment were extended on the left past the door of the temple which has the silver gates and the hundreds of oil paintings, the colouring of which is much more gorgeous than the drawing of the subjects is excellent. In front of the Ranee Luxmeebaee's Palace, a company of the 7th Royal Fusiliers—numbering 150 men, in white dresses—were drawn up, in charge of Captain Colvin and Lieutenants Groub and Anderson; while in front of the old Palace, which has so many associations with intrigue and conspiracies to murder Colonel Phayre, a company of the 1st Lancers shared the interest in the scene with a sober old elephant, who stood so motionless with the silver chair upon his back, that he seemed to be chastened and subdued by the importance of the occasion. Close to the Chumpaneer Gate the Gaekwar's infantry and cavalry were drawn up, and to the spectator they had to share their interest with the Gaekwar's artillery, the bullocks in which, bravely set forth in scarlet cloths, were admired by a large number of people. In the direction of the Ranee Durwaza, the street was cleared of people, and there was nothing to distract the eye of the spectator from viewing the Nuzzur Bagh on the left, the pure white walls of which shone splendidly. The Gaindy Gate also made an interesting view, being filled with natives, though not so interesting as that of the other gates.

At quarter to nine o'clock some of the Gaekwar's sowars developed extraordinary activity by galloping up and down the centre of the line of soldiers extending to the Larripoor Gate; in a few minutes more, a squadron of the 1st Lancers cantered up to the Clock Tower, but as they were followed by nobody, they were ordered to return to the Larripoor Gate by Colonel Thompson to wait for Sir Richard Meade's arrival. At nine o'clock the Larripoor Gate was seen to be filled by the capacious forms of elephants, then the air was filled by the tinkling of the bells attached to the gold cloths which enveloped them, and as they and their occupants came into view the signal was given to a bugler on the Clock Tower, and the guns of the Royal Artillery forthwith blazed forth a salute of 13 guns in honour of Sir Richard Meade. There were those who imagined that the concussion beneath would bring down the old Clock Tower; but there seemed to be little vibration, the guns making little or none, while the sound was deadened amid the narrow streets. The first elephant, whose forehead was most artistically painted in designs in red and blue, carried Sir Richard Meade and Major Daubeny, of the Fusiliers; the second, which was also extensively painted, Mr. Richey, Assistant Political Resident, and Captain Jackson, Assistant Resident; the third, Colonel Hanson and Surgeon-Major Boustead; the 4th, Lieutenants Dobbs and Thackwell; and the 5th, Munabhai, the Native Assistant Resident. The elephants passed under the archways of the Clock Tower and kneeled down in front of the Palace, where they were disburthened, their occupants proceeding up the narrow staircase which is one of the principal entrances to the Palace, and turning into the durbar or throne room. This is a long, narrow, dark room, running parallel with the streets; on each side there is an aisle, which is divided from the central portion by square wooden pillars covered with red cloth; and at the southern end of the central portion the *gadee* is placed, which on this occasion resembled a broad mattress with huge bolsters at the back of it, although, at the same time, beneath the thin sheeting by which it was covered, the sheen of the flowered gold cloth was easily discernible. For a room of so much importance it is singularly defective; there is no furniture in it, except a number of German prints, chiefly of unbosomed females, which adorn the central portion of the hall, and half-a-dozen chandeliers and minor lights which occupy the centre and the aisles. Inside the pillars a long row of chairs were placed, the one at the end being of silver and intended for Sir Richard Meade, while outside of the pillars, which seemed to be used as a line of demarcation, there was a crowd of natives. The heat in the place was terrific, and above the tumult of the multitude in the room and in the street beneath the shrill screaming of dancing girls was too ear-piercing to remain unnoticed by those who were not absolutely deaf.

Sir Richard Meade, who was dressed in full political uniform, went towards a little room near the entrance to the durbar room which is used by the Gaekwars as a temple, there being in it an idol of considerable value, and received the young Gaekwar Gopalrao—or Syajeerao as he is now to be called, after the father of Khunderao and Mullarrao—issuing from it, he having just completed the ceremony of adoption which the Ranee Jumnabaee had begun in her own rooms in the Palace. Sir Richard Meade, taking Syajeerao by the hand, proceeded to the southern end of the room, followed by a Hindoo bearing little Tarabaee in his arms—the Tarabaee, you will remember, who performed her duties in such a winning manner the other day when she was temporarily placed on the *gadee* to represent her father's family. Syajee was seated on the couch, with Tarabaee on his left, after which Sir Richard took his seat in the silver chair on the left; next, in a row extending down the room, being Colonel Thompson, Dr. Stock, Dr. Boustead, Major Daubeny, Major Jenkins, Dr. Mackay, Lieutenant Dobbs, Dr. Atkins, Dr. Barren, Captain Morse, Major Jackson, Mr. Richey, Colonel Nuttall (commanding 22nd Regiment), Major Sibthorpe, Colonel Hanson, Dr. Lewis, Captain Du Jardin, Lieutenant Thackwell, &c. No sooner had Syajee taken his seat upon the throne than there was a great habbub in the room, the chief sounds recognizable in which were the congratulations of the Mussulman Sirdars who stood behind the throne, foremost among whom was the portly Nawab, and the exclamations of a native with a golden stick who shouted the various titles of the newly elected Gaekwar, many of which were conferred by the last Peishwa. The new Gaekwar, as was to be expected, did not carry off his newly conferred honours with perfect *sangfroid*, though, considering the training of his early days in his Khandeish village home, he did astonishingly well. He looked abashed, and frequently, as he sat cross legged, cast his eyes to the ground; and in these respects he was a contrast with the charming little girl at his side, whose eyes were examining all parts of the room without the owner of them exhibiting the least emotion. Syajeerao has a face which is rather thin, though betraying no lack of intelligence, and his figure is also exceedingly slight; indeed, when he stood on the throne at particular parts of the ceremony, he looked like a little boy who was going to be put to bed, though the long and valuable gown with which he was invested and his large round puggaree certainly did not appear to belong to any nocturnal habiliments known in English domestic history. From the right side of his puggaree there hung a lobe of pearls; he had gold wristlets and bangles; and around his neck hung some jewels of little comparative value. His bodice was made of pink cloth with flowers of gold stamped upon it; his gown was claret coloured, with stripes of gold; and his tight fitting trousers seemed to be composed of gold tissue. In front of him lay an old sword, the common leather scabbard of which did not suit the surrounding magnificence of the new Gaekwar's possessions. Little Tarabaee's cap, which she wore in a jaunty way, was composed in a great part of silver and gold lace, and her dress was green and red, with gold flowers, each colour being of the most brilliant kind even among the brilliant fabrics for which India is famous. She wore a necklace composed of pearls and emeralds, while on her arms and feet she had no lack of handsome ornaments. Sitting on the ground on the right hand side of the Gaekwar were the Mahratta Sirdars, each of whom had his sword in his right hand; and on the left, the Mahomedan Sirdars, some of whom had their swords in their laps, while others stuck the point in the ground and grasped the hilt. Behind the bolsters which supported the back of his Highness stood two handsome Mahratta henchmen, each holding the peculiar native insignia of office called *morchal* composed chiefly of peacocks' feathers; and it may be worthy of remark that the two handsome *morchals* which were borne on this occasion almost over little Tarabaee's head were presented years ago to her father, Khunderao, for his loyal conduct towards the British Government in the dark days of 1857. Behind the bearers of the *morchals* stood men with other insignia like huge bundles of pure white wool tied on the end of staffs: behind these again, almost bolt upright against the wall, stood two of the tallest men of the Lancers, with their lances and bannerets in their right hands. Between them was a bamboo screen adorned in high colours with certain sanguinary representations; and an inquiry as to the utility of these fine looking native cavalrymen soon elicited the information that they were guarding the purdah behind which the Ranee Jumnabaee, the Ranee who is the widow of Gunputrao, the brother of Khunderao, and other ladies belonging to the family, were watching the proceedings. On the right of the Gaekwar sat two little boys plainly dressed—his brother and cousin—who were brought from Nassick to have the chance of being adopted by Jumnabaee; and conspicuous behind them again stood Mr. Prescott, of the Khandeish Police, who brought the three little boys to Baroda a few weeks ago. At the upper part of the central-portion of the durbar room there is lattice work, through which many a bright eye glancing could be discerned, showing that the ladies of the Sirdars and others connected with the Palace were not devoid of interest in the new Gaekwar. Add to all that I have written that the aisles and even the central portion of the room were crammed full of natives; that their white dresses formed a pleasant contrast with the uniforms of the British officers who sat on the left of Sir Richard Meade; that a suppressed noise, the effect of an accumulation of whispers, filled the room; that the heat was so tremendous that the perspiration trickled down the face of the coarse pictures on the roughly-painted wall; that the new Dewan, Sir Madhava Rao, who had an affable word for everybody, sat down bare footed on the right of Sir Richard Meade; that all eyes were directed towards the two little figures seated on the *gadee*, and that one of the figures—the Gaekwar to wit—looked rather jaded and sheepish while Tarabaee's eyes sparkled with fun and curiosity—add all this, and you may obtain an approximate idea of the appearance which the Durbar Room presented after Sir Richard Meade had conducted the Prince to the throne.

Sir Richard Meade, taking a parcel from an attendant, approached the Gaekwar, and fastened a turban round his head and a dress of honour upon his shoulder. Dependants in the Palace then approached with State jewels, and then Sir Richard Meade fastened to the right of the Gaekwar's turban a handsome bunch of pearls, in front of it a flashing plume of diamonds whose whiteness was relieved here and there by large emeralds; and on his neck a necklace of pearls and precious stones. While this was being done Tarabaee looked up smiling, and I thought it was a pleasant trait in the child that she exhibited no signs of jealousy at the adornment which her partner was receiving, and which seemed to threaten to bear him to the ground. After this ceremony, Sir Richard Meade advanced in front of the Gaekwar, and, facing down the hall, spoke out clearly and excellently in Hindustanee an address, of which the following is the purport:—

> I declare to all present that Syajeerao having been adopted by the Maharanee Jumnabaee with the sanction of the British Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has conferred on him the sovereignty of the Baroda State, and the said Syajeerao has now been installed by me accordingly under the orders of His Excellency in Council.

Sir Richard Meade concluded his address by kindly placing his hand upon the new Gaekwar's head, while wishing him prosperity in a voice not without emotion. The title-crier of Syajeerao called out his titles more vigorously than ever, and many of the Sirdars bent forward over their swords and salaamed to His Highness. The Native Assistant Resident then translated into Guzerattee the purport of what Sir Richard Meade had said in Hindustanee, and considerable excitement prevailed when the generous sentiments of the speech were made known in the language of the popular vernacular. Sir Richard Meade then turned to the Sirdars, and after offering his congratulations to the boy, expressed the hope that, whatever difference of feeling might have previously existed regarding the successor to the vacant *gadee*, all would now unite in a spirit of loyalty and regard for the new Chief, and that he would grow up to be, with due care and training, a just and able ruler, so that the day of his installation would be remembered as a "No-roz" in the history of the State.

The Sirdars reciprocated Sir Richard Meade's sentiments as far as words and actions could express, after which Colonel Thompson called forth an order to fire the guns, and the next instant almost the shrill note of the bugle was followed by a burst of artillery, while three *feu de joies* fired by the troops in the street under the window shook the Palace, and it seemed as if a number of buildings in the vicinity were tumbling down like a pack of cards. Here refreshments were offered to the English gentlemen—rather a pleasant innovation upon the custom of durbars. A general salute was next played to the Gaekwar by several bands, at the conclusion of which people were reminded where they were by more vigorous than usual displays of vocal power by the dancing girls. Sir Richard Meade then gave a hand to the Gaekwar and Tarabaee, and left the Durbar Room for the room occupied by the Ranee Jumnabaee, and having offered his congratulations and good wishes to her, he put the boy in her lap, and said to him that he was too small a boy to address in the way of a speech, but that there were three things that he could comprehend, and that he must never henceforth forget, viz. his duty (1) to the British Government which had conferred the sovereignty of the Baroda State on him, and which was entitled to his entire loyalty; (2) to the country and people over whom he would one day rule; and (3) to the Maharanee who had made him her son, and whom he should love and honor all his life. The young Gaekwar seemed to be impressed by these remarks, and Sir Richard Meade then took him to the purdah behind which the other Palace ladies were and asked for their congratulations and good wishes for him.

While Sir Richaad Meade and his charges were absent, Mr. Richey went forward to the Sirdars and conversed with them concerning the new Gaekwar, and the interval of waiting gave everybody an opportunity for remarking the intolerable heat and smell which filled the room. In about ten minutes Sir Richard Meade, the Gaekwar, and Tarabaee returned preceded by native servants laden with wreaths and necklaces which Jumnabaee and other ladies had heaped on the Prince. Sir Richard Meade intimated to Colonel Thompson that the Ranee sent her thanks to the military for lending their presence on this illustrious occasion. The Gaekwar was then brought forward to the edge of the *gadee* where a native instructed him in whispers to do something, after which he placed a garland on Sir Richard Meade, and gave him a bouquet. The Prime Minister conferred the same honor on the other gentlemen in the room,—a somewhat tedious process, during which the fatigued Gaekwar yawned repeatedly. *Pan soparee* was then given by Syajeerao to Sir R. Meade, Sir Madhava Rao giving the same to the military officers, after which the Gaekwar rose from his cross-legged position and was led by Sir R. Meade to the threshhold of the room and took leave. The other gentlemen in the room followed Sir R. Meade, and the Gaekwar shook hands with each, receiving their congratulations on his newly acquired honours. The Gaekwar then returned to the *gadee* and received *nuzzurs* from the Sirdars and other gentlemen of the State. By order of Jumnabaee a breakfast to European gentlemen was laid out in a room at the top of the Palace, and, when ample justice had been done to it, the health of the Gaekwar was drunk enthusiastically by the large company of officers and civilians, and the compliment was acknowledged by a native gentleman of the household. The Gaekwar's artillery fired salutes throughout the forenoon, and the gold and silver guns again and again belched forth from their tiny throats their congratulations to the new master. During the forenoon breakfast was given to the Royal Fusilier soldiers in the Nuzzur Bagh Palace where they are to remain for several days, and led by Lieutenant Groub three British cheers for the young King were given with a will. In the evening there was a large dinner party at the Residency at which Sir R. Meade rose and proposed the health of Syajeerao Gaekwar and wished His Highness long life, prosperity, and happiness—a toast and sentiment which were responded to by three lusty cheers and one cheer more. Thus concluded the day on which little Gopal, son of a humble rustic patell, was installed by the British Government as Syajeerao, Gaekwar of Baroda.

PRETTILY PAINTED STRONG IRON DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, five feet wide by six and a half feet long have just been landed by Watson & Company and are the cheapest to hand for some time past. Price Rupees 50 with ten per cent. discount for Cash. Church Gate Street and Rampart Row Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ADDITIONAL INSTALLATION CEREMONIES AT BARODA.

BARODA, 28th May.

This morning the Gaekwar went to the temples in the City and offered thanksgivings. In the evening there was a grand Durbar at the Residency, at which Sir R. Meade, on behalf of the British Government, presented the Gaekwar with a dress of honour, an elephant and a horse. The Gaekwar and Sir R. Meade then proceeded to the parade ground, where the native troops and the European Artillery and Infantry marched past and saluted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OAKS.

The following is the result of the Oaks.

Spinaway	1
Ladylove	2
Sister to Musket	3

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Arctic Expedition will leave England to-morrow.

CAPTAIN BOYTON.

Captain Boyton has succeeded in crossing the Channel in his patent life-preserving apparatus.

PARIS, 27th May.

The Committee of Thirty is engaged in examining the Constitutional Laws.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 27th May.

The s. s. Teheran, with outward Indian Mails, sailed for Bombay at 2-30 A. M. to day. The s. s. Indus, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed from here to-day at 9 A. M.

LONDON, 27th May, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.		
Exchange on India		1s. 9⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		93
4½ do	do	94
5½ do	do	100
Money is in moderate demand.		
3 per cent. Consols for account		94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872		103
Bar Silver		56½

Arrivals—Antrim, Valkyrien, Wicliffe, Sutherland and Brind.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Cline.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 28th May, 4-20 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., Ther. 90.

Carwar, 28th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 3 to 4., Ther. 87, Bar. 29-97.

Mangalore, 28th May, 4 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., Ther max. 89, min. 82, W. B. 82, Bar. 29-78. 29-78.

Tuticorin, 28th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S.W. moderate, Ther. 96, Bar. 29 74.

Vengorla, 28th May, 5 P.M.—Weather clear wind S.W. moderate, Ther. 96

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar arrived at Aden on the 16th May in the s.s. Cashmere, and was visited during the course of the day by Rear-Admiral Cumming, C. B., and the Resident.

On the 17th the Sultan paid a return visit to the Resident, and was received at the landing pier with a guard of honor from the 2/25th B. O. B. The regimental color and band, commanding officers and heads of departments were present. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the battery.

The Sultan was taken by Captain Prideaux, First Assistant Resident, to see the town and fortifications, and re-embarked at 11 A.M. He sailed in the Canara for England at 5 P.M., and was saluted with 21 guns by the flag-ships Glasgow and Undaunted when steaming out of harbour. Dr. Kirk, H. B. M.'s Agent and Consul General, accompanies the Sultan to England.

H. M. S. Glasgow, Undaunted, Daphne, Rifleman and Vulture were all at Aden up to the 19th instant.

Yakub Beg, the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar, who was in Calcutta not long ago, arrived at Constantinople on the 21st of April.

Salim, Yeshwuntrao, and Nursoo, arrived in Bombay yesterday, under a guard, *en route* to Aden, Moulmein, and Rangoon respectively.

The latest Aden news report, which extends from the 13th to the 19th of May, states that the Arab tribes destroyed portions of the telegraph wire between Hoodeida and Sanaa.

It has been settled that the Camp of Exercise for the N. W. Provinces in the coming winter, will be held at Delhi. Major-Generals Hardinge and Macdonell will command divisions.

The report in the *Delhi Gazette* that Mr. Melville, *alias* Shaik Abdul Rahman, was dead, is incorrect. He was seen alive and well at Deyra on the 19th instant, having recovered from his illness.

Mr. Clement Simpson, of Messrs. Binny and Co., and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the residue of the current year, in place of Mr. Loob, gone home on leave.

The *Madras Mail* learns that though the Marquis of Ripon has, by telegraph, announced the fact to a relative in Madras, the Secretary of State has not yet apprised the Madras Government of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos having been appointed Governor of this Presidency.

Colonel Keatinge, with creditable foresight, has detected the danger to the tea enterprise by the difficulty in obtaining labour especially in the valley of the Brahmaputra, and is using his utmost efforts to avert it by the construction of a complete system of roads throughout the province of Assam to connect it with Bengal.

With reference to the paragraph from the *Times*, reporting the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court in *re* F. F. Wyman, of London and Calcutta, the *Englishman* is informed by Messrs. Wyman and Co., of Calcutta, that they have received advices of later date to the effect that the London difficulties had been arranged, and that the business at Calcutta has not been affected, and will be carried on as usual. The liabilities were estimated at £24,433 and the assets at £30,000, the greater portion being in India.

Serjeant Ballantine received notice of a "big" brief by telegram on his homeward journey. It appears that the return of Sir George Campbell, (late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal) for the Kirkcaldy district of Burgs is to be opposed by petition, and the Kirkcaldy agent of Mr. Harker, the defeated candidate, telegraphed to Lord-Advocate Gordon and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine with the view of retaining their services as counsel in the petition. The telegram to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was sent in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental steam service, so as to intercept him on his way home from India.

The Ootacamund paper indulges in sweet sarcasm, at least presumably so, in the following strain:—Ootacamund is reproached for not having even a "Corporal's guard" to attend the person of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during his stay at the station. But His Excellency needs no special defence in a place which boasts of the entire absence of envy, malice, and spite. It reposes in that harmony and love so beautifully depicted by the hills around on a moon-lit night. If there was the slightest attempt to hurt even a hair of His Excellency, the assailant would be pierced through and through with the arrows of our fair archers, and buried under a heap of Badminton bats and balls.

The *Indian Daily News* announces the death of Mr. G. S. Fagan, for many years Police Magistrate of Calcutta, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and adds that a gentleman who has just arrived from Suez states that when he arrived at Suez on the 7th instant, he saw a flag half-mast high; and on enquiry was informed that it was in consequence of the death of Mr. Fagan, a Judge of the Calcutta Court, which had just occurred. This sudden termination will be rather surprising to many of the deceased's friends, as previous accounts from him indicated that he had greatly benefitted by the voyage to Aden. Mr. Fagan's health had been failing for a long time; and it is to be feared that he held on too long without the rest that he greatly needed.

The Huzzoor Sheristadar of Calicut died suddenly a few days ago; it was at first supposed that the unfortunate man died of cholera, but the Magistrate had his suspicions about the case and proceeded to the house of the deceased, and at once, sealed and forwarded to Madras for examination some of the substance which had been vomited during his illness. The Chemical Examiner's report showed that nine grains of arsenic were in the portion sent for examination. The acting Collector then issued warrants for the arrest of the son and cook of the deceased, and Mr D'Cruz, the Inspector, made a minute search throughout the house of the late Sheristadar, which is a very large one having been originally one of the palaces of the Zamorin. After a long search, in an almirah, among some old manuscript books a large quantity of arsenic was found, which was at once taken possession of by the police. The accused have been remanded.

A romantic story appears in the *Japan Gazette* of a bold attempt to rob the branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte at Yokohama. It appears that Mr. W. S. Swaby, sub-accountant of the bank, M. Cantilli, cashier accountant of the bank, and a Mr. C. Adds, formerly manager of a billiard-room, had chartered a German barque, called the Iris, and suddenly left the harbour in her with a large quantity of dollars belonging to the bank on board. The steamer Sea Gull was chartered, so soon as the defalcations became known, to pursue the Iris, and soon overtook the barque near Kaneda Bay, but before boarding the vessel some shots were heard, and on getting on board Swaby was found nearly dead, and expired in two minutes, and Cantilli expired in about half an hour, both having shot themselves on seeing the uniforms of the police officers on board. Adds and the Captain of the Iris were arrested and taken to jail, and a large sum of money in Japanese gold coins and sovereigns recovered.

In one respect, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, Lord Northbrook is a very lucky man. Although it was unfortunate for him that his dreams of economical finance were rudely broken in upon by the Bengal famine, and although a financial surprise may yet be in store for him owing to the political circumstances of Western India, he has certainly come out of the Baroda matter far better than might have been expected from the peculiar nature of the case. Balaam, it will be remembered, was more blind than his ass, and the curses he intended for the children of Israel were, by a power beyond his own control, converted into blessings. In this Baroda business, the English press represents Balaam most completely, and Lord Northbrook poses as the modern representative of the Israelites who were unwittingly and unwillingly blessed by the mercenary and short-sighted prophet. Almost with one accord, Lord Northbrook's friends and foes have heaped metaphorical curses on the Viceroy's devoted head for having done what was actually the work of the Home ministry, and for not having done that which he actually did do.

The *Darjeeling News* hears from Patna that another of the miscreants who were guilty of the murder of defenceless and helpless Europeans during the mutiny has been tried at Champaran, and, notwithstanding the lapse of time, found guilty. The scoundrel in question was a duffadar named Dalil Khan, in the old 12th Cavalry, stationed at Segauli, under the command of the late Major Holmes, and with a few others incited a portion of the regiment to mutiny. Major and Mrs. Holmes were out driving in the evening when this occurred, and Dalil Khan, with some five other troopers of his own stamp, mounted, followed, and foully murdered them. They cut the Major's head off, and threw the bodies into a ditch; and, on return to the station, Dalil Khan took command of the regiment, turned it out on parade, and exhibited the Major's head to the men. He then set fire to the bungalow of Dr. Gardner, the medical officer of the regiment, and murdered him, his wife, and one of his children. Another child, a girl, was saved by a jemadar of the regiment, who brought her to the Magistrate at Motinari. The regiment, with the exception of some seventy Kabuli and Punjabi troopers, who remained faithful, marched to Lucknow, and joined the rebels there.

Mr. Swinburne is not often happy in his attacks on the critics; but the turn given to the concluding sentence of the following note to a paper on Shakspeare in the latest number of the *Fortnightly Review* strikes us as remarkably neat:—"It is not the least of Lord Macaulay's offences against art that he should have contributed the temporary weight of his influence as a critic to the support of so ignorant and absurd a tradition of criticism as that which classes the great writer here mentioned (Congreve) with the dwarfish and filthy Wycherley—a classification only to be paralleled with that which in our own age has seen fit to couple together the names of Balzac and of Sue, and which might as rationally bracket the name of Mr. Tennyson with the name of the Poet Close. Any competent critic will always recognise in the *Way of the World* one of the glories, in the *Country Wife* one of the disgraces, of dramatic and of English literature. The stains discernible on the master-piece of Congreve are trivial and conventional; the mere conception of the other man's work displays a mind so prurient and leprous, uncovers such an unfathomable and unimaginable beastliness of imagination, that in any other age he would probably have figured as a virtuous journalist and professional rebuker of poetic vice or artistic aberration."

It is reported that Mr. E. D. Sinclair has arrived in Lucknow, and has filed an application in the Judicial Commissioner's Court for an appeal to the Privy Council in his case against the late Major General Tombs, particulars of which case—false imprisonment, &c.,—must be in the recollection of our readers. The application has been entertained and the usual notice will be served on the opposite party, to wit, the Government of India, in due course. The present appeal is against the decision of the Judicial Commissioner who, a few months ago, reversed the judgment of the Commissioner of Lucknow, against which Mr. Sinclair had appealed on the ground that the Commissioner had reduced the amount of damages awarded by the Civil Court in the original suit from Rs. 3,000 to the comparatively small and trifling sum of Rs. 500. The appeal to the Privy Council is based on the alleged fact that the Judicial Commissioner, in deciding upon Mr. Sinclair's appeal against the Commissioner's orders, omitted to take into consideration the main cause of action therein pointed out, and, therefore, decided on only a portion of the plaint. This interminable case has already, in all its various stages and complications up to now, cost the Government, we are informed, some eight or nine thousand rupees.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says:—"By the Macao steamer Poyang we have at last received some intelligence concerning the mail steamer Gwalior. It appears that the Gwalior had arrived within about 100 miles of Hongkong, when the cylinder cap of the engines gave way, causing an entire break-down of the machinery. It unfortunately happened at the time that the sluice-valves were open, consequently the water rushed in, and as there were no means of closing them, the engine-room speedily began to fill. All hopes of saving the vessel were given up, and the boats were got out without loss of time, there being some eighteen feet of water in the engine-room. As the vessel gradually sank until the sluice-valve got under water, the increased force of the water entering caused the valve to close. Every precaution had in the meantime been taken to close the sluice-valves in the water tight compartment at each end of the engine-room to prevent the water reaching the cargo. As soon as it was discovered that the sluice-valves were closed in the sides of the vessel, the holes were tightly filled with blankets and canvas, to prevent the valves re-opening. The boats were then taken on board again, the pumps set to work, and the ship was soon cleared of water. As the engines could no longer be used all available sail was set, but light winds and an adverse current caused the vessel to drift, and in this unsatisfactory state she continued until the 19th instant, when it was found she was off Hainan, two hundred miles west of Macao. To save her from drifting on shore, it was decided to bring up there. At daylight next morning, a boat was despatched to Macao in charge of the second officer to procure assistance. The boat arrived at Macao after having been five days at sea. Three days after leaving the vessel, the boat was attacked by two pirate junks. The crew, after the usual manner of Asiatics, carried all their money on their persons, and of this and of all their clothing, save what they were wearing, they were plundered. The officer in charge, of course, shared the same fate, and lost his clothes and navigating instruments. On the boat arriving at Macao, the agents there chartered the steamer Poyang to convey the intelligence to Hongkong, and send speedy assistance, as the Gwalior is lying in water infested with pirates. The Governor of Macao also, on learning the news, at once ordered the Portuguese gun-boat Tejo to immediately get up steam, and proceed to the locality to afford protection and render any assistance she could to the disabled vessel. On the receipt of the news here, Mr. McIver, the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, gave instructions for the steamer Bombay to get ready instantly, and proceed to the assistance of the Gwalior."

A correspondent at Tientsin sends to the *North China Daily News* the following account of the Chinese official who has been selected to investigate the murder of Mr. Margary:—"His Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Governor-General of this province and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has appointed a man called Sung Paou-hwa as the officer deputed, on the part of the Chinese Government, to proceed to Yunan. Sung Paou-hwa is a native of the Ningpo district, and was formerly in the employment of the Ningpo merchant Tae-kee (Yang-kee-tang) in his mercantile establishment of Shanghai and Ningpo, and can speak the jargon known as 'pidgin' English. When Li Hung-chang was formerly engaged in fighting against the Taeping rebels, and Tae-kee was likewise engaged in some fashion in aiding to put down the rebellion, his employe, Sung Paou-hwa became known to Li Hung Chang. Soon after Li Hung-Chang came to Teintsin in his position of Governor General of this province of Chihli, Sung Paou-hwa made his appearance here as an attache on his staff, and since then has been employed by Li Hung Chang in various subordinate capacities. He has latterly—for four or five months—been stationed at the village of Ko ku, situated on this river half-way from Taku, in overseeing some Custom-house or other such like business. His name will not be found in the list of mandarins published in the Red Book, as he does not hold any territorial position. He has no literary rank, and does not belong to the official lawyer class. As to the button which a Chinese may wear in his hat, such, now a-days, does not indicate his position as an officer in the Government service. I can only add further that we have known Sung Paou hwa for the last four years at Tientsin as an attache on the staff of the Governor-General of Chihli, without any territorial rank. I know not if the appointment of such a subordinate official as Sung Paou hwa will be deemed by the British Government as an ample share, on the side of the Central Chinese Government, in forming "a powerful Commission." I may ask the question, however, what influence is it likely that Sung Paou-hwa will have over the Chinese territorial authorities in the province of Yunan, when they become aware of the subordinate position which he fills at Tientsin, in carrying out a strict investigation into such a crime as Mr. Margary's assassination? I will presume to give a reply, and that is that he will not be able, from his known subordinate position in the Government service, or rather the service of the Governor-General of Chihli, to effect what the British Envoy desires to know—namely, what share the Chinese functionaries in Yunan had in committing the murder, in order that all those connected with the perpetration of it shall be punished.

Another of the series of sermons at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on "The Use and Abuse of the World," was preached on May 2nd by the Rev. F. Pigou, of St. Philip's, Westminster, whose topic was "Clubs." Taking his text from Acts xvii, v. 16 18, the preacher compared the state of modern London society to that of Athens when the Grecian capital was visited by St. Paul, and found by him in that condition of increased luxury which always follows enhanced wealth, and which is the prophesying monitor of national decay. Our fashionable clubs are, he pointed out, a reproduction of one phase of Athenian life. It would not be fair to condemn them as altogether evil, and certainly they cannot be regarded as an unmixed good. They are a necessity of our social and political life, and their recent rapid increase has been spoken of as a curious epidemic. Besides affording ease and comfort, and other advantages, they help in some respects to raise the tone of life. For a man to belong to a club is a guarantee that he will not, outwardly at least, be guilty of anything inconsistent with the conduct of an English gentleman. For the bachelor a club is a home. Even the married man if his wife should turn out dull, unamiable, careless, and what the world calls nagging—if she should prove a bad manager and no agreeable companion, there is a temptation for him to go from the frets and annoyances of home to the cheerfulness and the comforts of the club. When home proves to be the one spot on earth from which a man fondly turns there must be something radically wrong in married life. Marriage is the natural state for both men and women, but if parents will insist so much on the necessity of large incomes, and prefer that their daughters should study fashion and folly rather than make themselves good housewives, they must not be surprised if young men hold aloof from a state of life which may bring unlimited anxiety and expense, and must not condemn as altogether selfish the wish to protect oneself from debt. Club life may be useful in preventing early and imprudent matrimonial engagements; but on the other hand, it often leads young men to form habits not in keeping with their means. The selfishness engendered among young bachelors is the great evil of club life, and even to husbands it is a temptation to neglect those home duties which a wife, whether dull or amiable, whether wise or foolish, has a right to expect from the man who married her. The gambling and excessive drinking permitted in too many of our clubs ought certainly to be discouraged, and, if possible, prevented by law. In conclusion, the preacher eloquently pleaded that the clubs should not persist in their profession of having no conscience and in resisting all claims of a charitable and religious character made upon their funds. The very existence of so many clubs in a parish like St. James's led to a necessity for charitable efforts, which, he regretted to say, the clubs had hitherto done nothing to assist.

Vanity Fair:—From the very reserved language of Mr. Disraeli on the 15th inst., we may conclude that the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India is to be re-considered, and, we hope, to be abandoned. Nothing can be more totally dissimilar than the travelling visits paid by the Prince of Wales during his minority, and by his Brothers since, to various British Colonies and to foreign countries. In the former they arrived only as members of the Royal Family, whom their colonial fellow-subjects were delighted to welcome; they had no official character or responsibilities, and they were thus enabled to obtain larger and more accurate knowledge of the world than would have been their lot if confined to the routine of their own country. When they visited fresh countries they did so as strangers, or at least as guests travelling for amusement or instruction: they did not exercise any influence for good or evil upon the people, or upon the relations between this country and other States. The position of the Prince of Wales, at his comparatively mature age, in the East Indies would be totally different. The heir of an Eastern monarch does not take the rank in his own country which the Prince of Wales occupies in this. The son of an Eastern prince is little known in his father's lifetime, unless he travels as a conspirator against him—a combination not unknown in India at the present time The relations of the Prince of Wales with the Governor General must also give rise to speculation and embarrassment. He is not, says Mr. Disraeli, to visit India as the representative of her Majesty. Of course he is not. If he did, he would be fixed with the responsibility of every act of the Government. But in any other capacity he must display himself as inferior in rank to one who will hereafter be his subject. All these anomalies will be discussed by a population counted by hundreds of millions, with whom etiquette is a science, an art, and a part of daily life. The visit, too, is proposed at a time when the Governor-General has made a more palpable blunder than any of his predecessors ever made. But while the Prince of Wales is not wanted in India, he cannot be well spared in England. The present Queen is the first Sovereign for three hundred years who has been on cordial terms with the heir to the throne. Far from being jealous of his influence, or wishing to confine him within the limits of a narrow education, she accorded him in his youth the advantage of foreign travel, and she now accepts his aid in the cares of royalty. Besides this, his wife has endeared herself to the hearts of his countrywomen. The Princess of Wales has identified herself with the country of her husband, and is one with him in blood, language, religion and manners. The absence of the first married couple in the country, and at present of the only married son of the Queen so fortunately situated, would leave a gap both political and social in England which could not be filled up.

BOMBAY.

Fort Police Court.—Yesterday being a holiday Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, did not sit as usual.

The Steamer Palestine's, port clearance which she had obtained on the 27th instant, was cancelled yesterday by the request of the agent.

Torture.—Itto Rama was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having wantonly tortured his bullocks, by driving them while in an unfit state.

The Queen's Birthday.—To-day will be observed as a general holiday in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen's birthday, which occurred on Monday, the 24th inst.

A Juvenile Thief.—Sowlia Sonoo, a boy about 9 years old, was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having stolen a small quantity of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to receive four stripes.

An Absentee Seaman.—A seaman named James Kemp was yesterday sentenced to ten weeks' hard labour for having refused, "without reasonable excuse," to join his ship. The charge was preferred by Lieutenant Brebner before Mr. P. Ryan.

Theft from a Ship.—Kashim Fakeer Ahmed was yesterday charged with having stolen a quantity of soap, valued Rs. 4, from the s. s. Blenheim, and was on conviction, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the case was heard.

Tramway Postal Delivery.—There is some talk of its being in the contemplation of the Postal authorities to effect a portion at least of the postal deliveries in Bombay by means of the tramway cars. Enquiries are being made as to how far the proposed arrangement would suit the public convenience.

The Bombay Marine.—A correspondent writing in condemnation of the letter by "Hard Up," published yesterday about the Bombay Marine, says:—"There is a right and correct channel through which he ("Hard Up") can steer and easily reach the source from whence redress can be obtained, provided his cause be a good one; and I can assure him from experience that he is not likely to keep himself afloat much longer if he is unnecessarily already, as he states, so hard up."

Embezzling Cargo.—A seaman named Otto Nelson was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, with having embezzled a quantity of soap, being part of the cargo of the s. s. Trinacria, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the case was heard. A Mussulman named Ally Abdoola was charged with having received the property from the above prisoner, knowing it to be stolen, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Death from a Snake-bite.—A woman named Boodee, the wife of a cultivator, living at Matoonga, went out from her husband's house with the intention of going to a neighbour's house which was close to her own. On her way there she was bitten by a snake, just above the left thigh, the bite leaving three small red spots visible. She died at three o'clock, or about an hour after she had been bitten. An inquest was held yesterday, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts stated.

A Municipal Case.—Hyder Ali Cassumjee was yesterday charged, at the instance of the municipal authorities, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having neglected to have a certain drain, connected with his premises, cleansed as required under the Act. His Worship directed the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and to pay a penalty of Rs. 10 per day until such time as he shall have the drain cleansed to the satisfaction of the municipal inspector.

Last Night of D'Arcy Read's "Ghost."—To-night the "Ghost" will appear for the last time. It will be seen by the advertisement that the attractions for this occasion are more than usually numerous, and among them the Parsee in search of his wife, which alone is enough to fill the pavilion. The public must patronize Mr. Read to-night and show by a crowded house that they duly appreciate the talent which has directed the very clever appearance of the "Ghost," and, moreover send Mr. Read away with his pockets full of rupees.

The Apollo Bunder Theft Case.—The man William Bell, who was charged on Thursday last with having stolen a pair of boots from the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, was brought up before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday on remand. It appears that he went into the saloon and called for some liquor, which was refused, and he then when going out took the boots—an odd pair—one boot belonging to Mr. Minns and the other to Mr. Kerner. One of the officers of his ship, the s. s. Rosario, deposed to having seen the prisoner bring the boots on board. They were subsequently thrown over by some person at present unknown. The prisoner, on conviction, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Assaults.—Gunnoo Gopal, a coachman in the employment of Colonel Wallace, was yesterday brought up at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Gopal Annajee, a gardener employed by the same gentleman, who charged him with having assaulted him, by striking him on the head with a bamboo. It appears that some altercation having arisen between them as to their work, the defendant committed the alleged assault and struck the complainant so heavily as to cut his head. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 10, and directed Rs. 5 to be given to the complainant.—The seven ghorawallas charged with having committed an aggravated assault on one of their fellow employees, they being servants of the Tramway Company, were brought up on remand yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, who sentenced one of the prisoners to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment five to a fine of Rs. 10 each, and discharged the remaining prisoners.

Dangerous Characters.—We are sorry to learn that there is a gang of men going about in the neighbourhood of Poona who are capable of committing any crime. They are well-known to the Police who we trust, will keep a good look out after them. There have lately been several cases of drugging with *datura* with the intent to commit theft, which are now being inquired into by the magistrates. Gangs of dacoits are also in the neighbouring districts threatening to plunder the poor villagers. Major Portman and our energetic Collector have been adopting measures for their detection which we hope will be successful. The Police are assisted by a company of troopers belonging to the Poona Horse now stationed at Seroor.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Poona Regatta is to be a brilliant one this year. Entrance fees are to be charged and prizes are to be given on an extended scale as will be seen by the notice of it which we published. Mr. Joyner, the Honorary Secretary, is determined to push forward the interests of his Club, and hitherto he has been singularly successful. There are none of our amusements during the rains more popular than the Poona Annual Regatta, and we trust the one for 1875 will be a genuine success. We hope the members of the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Clubs will answer the challenge laid down by the Boat Club of this the capital of the Deccan. The days now appointed for the Regatta are September 1st, 3rd and 6th.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army will return to Gunnesh Khind on the 7th June, from which date Head Quarters are to be established at Poona. Should the monsoon have broken at Mahableshwar by the 10th proximo, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will, on that date, return to Poona. Already some of our officials are returning from the hills. Several have passed through Poona from the hill stations *en route* to stations beyond Poona, although there is not yet any decided appearance to indicate the coming of the monsoon unless it be that the heat is intense, and the weather so trying that rain is earnestly desired by those who cannot leave the plains. —*Id.*

Arrivals and Departures at Ooty.—*Arrivals*—The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C. B., the Hon. P. Macfadyen, Mrs. Macfadyen, Revd. Luke Rivington, Major J. O. Hasted, Dr. Innes, Mr. R. B. Elwin Mr. Beaufort, Mr. McLennon, Mr. Moore, Mr. Flood, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Burnet, Mr. F. Lecot, Mr. J. Binny, Mr. R. Stanes, Mr. A. Wilkins Mr. Knox, Mr. Woods, Mr. R. B. Mitchell, Mr. Dane, Mrs. Moore, Mr. S. Bates and Mr. Pringle. *Departures*—Major Barton, Mrs. W. F. Davis, Mr H. Prinsep, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. W. C. Rohde, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Darling.

We believe the Cotton Frauds Department will suspend all further operations in Sind on the 30th proximo, when the Cotton Frauds Act will cease to exist.—*Sindian, May* 22.

A cooley conveying materials from the bunder to the Mahajundha station of the Indus Valley (State) Railway fell from a waggon, the wheels of which passed over his leg, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Keefer, who superintends the work of loading and unloading, was on the spot within a very short time of the accident, and had the man taken to his tent, where he dressed the wound, and did all he could to mitigate the suffering of the poor fellow. Mr. Keefer has been unremitting in his attentions to the man, whom he visits in the man's hut daily, dressing his wound and doing aught else necessary. Such humanity as that displayed by Mr. Keefer deserves to be prominently noticed. What renders it all the more noteworthy is the fact of Mr. Keefer using his own medicines, as there is no medical assistance to be had at the spot where the accident took place, the nearest hospital being about 10 miles off. The authorities should look to the medical and surgical requirements of their employees, for accidents are more than likely to occur at all times; besides which human flesh is heir to ills of some sort or another. There should, at least, be a medicine chest at each station, with surgical appliances. The doctor was, we understand, written to on the occurrence of the accident we have chronicled, but although three days had elapsed from the date the letter was despatched, no doctor had put in an appearance.—*Id.*

The quickest and most economical method of making BUTTER daily is with the atmospheric CHURN, made of strong Block Tin, as it leaves the surplus milk fitted for the purposes, milk is commonly used. Watson & Company have them of one Gallon size with Sieve, Brush, Butter, Print and knife complete for Rs. 12-8. Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND GRAIN.

The following letter from the Chamber of Commerce is the reply of the Chamber to Mr. Pedder's letter on Municipal Taxation which was published on the 6th of February last:—

To E. James, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 393, dated 9th February last, enclosing—for any remarks which the Chamber may desire to make to accompany its letter to the Government of India on the subject of the Municipal Duties levied in Bombay on Tobacco and Grain—copy of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay No. 602, dated 26th January last.

Two distinct representations have lately been made by the Chamber to the Government of India on the subject of Town Duties: The first was,—

(*a*) That the Town Duties in Bombay on Grain and Tabacco should be so modified as no longer to act as "transit" duties; and

(*b*) The Chamber took advantage of the opportunity to suggest that "the principle of taxing a primary necessary of life was wrong;" and that it would be a wise thing on the part of the Government to abolish such duties altogether.

In the first part of this representation—viz. (*a*) the Committee are glad to see that the Municipal Commissioner agrees entirely with the Chamber, the moreso, because it has not always been the case in Bombay that either the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner, or the local Government could be brought to take this view of the matter.

The Committee have no doubt that the proposals made in paras. 47 and 48 of his letter, for so far changing the system of levying town duties in Bombay as to prevent town duties from operating as transit dues, if carried out, would, so far as they go, afford a great relief to trade, and would to a certain extent remove the present grounds for complaint. But there is still a wide difference both in practice and in principle between the greater facilities which the Municipal Commissioner is willing to afford for obtaining refunds of town duties and the total abolition of the town duties themselves as prayed for by the Chamber. The Committee are inclined to believe that with regard to the amount of town duty levied on Wheat actually consumed in the town the loss of revenue to the Municipality would be comparatively trifling if the town duty were abolished.

With regard to the second part the Municipal Commissioner says, "he makes bold to demur to the doctrine that to tax a first necessary of life is wrong." The Committee have no intention, however, of following the Municipal Commissioner in his no doubt able and ingenious arguments, but will merely remark that the doctrine laid down by the Chamber has been accepted as an axiom by every English statesman for the last twenty years, and will no doubt have due weight given to it by the Government of India. The Committee direct me further to point out that the Municipal Commissioner himself admits that "it may be fairly argued that the poorer classes contribute more than in fair proportion to the means as compared with other classes" to the Municipal revenues of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner's contention in paras. 15 and 16 that the middleman probably pays part of the tax on grain hardly requires serious notice as evidently he only half believes in it himself. It is much more likely that for every one per cent. the middleman has to pay to the Municipality he will charge the retail consumer two per cent.

If only remains then, with regard to the first representation of the Chamber to the Government of India, to notice one other point where the Municipal Commissioner seems to imply that the Chamber has been guilty of disrespect to the Bombay Government in not first of all going to them on the subject, and it is of importance that any such mistaken idea should be corrected. The Chamber has always been treated by the Bombay Government with much courtesy and consideration, and nothing could be further from its intention than to show any want of respect to the local Government in return. The reason that led the Chamber to go direct to the Government of India was of the most simple character. The Export Duty on Wheat was taken off on the direct representation of the Chamber to Lord Northbrook personally; and that the Chamber should continue to go to the same source for the removal of another form of exactly he same grievance seemed the shortest and the most natural course for it to take.

The suggestions of the Municipal Commissioner as regards the exemption of Metals and Timber from town duty, though only incidentally connected with the subject of this letter, have the cordial approval of the Chamber, and will, it is hoped, be carried out on the earliest opportunity.

The Chamber, in making the proposal that all the present Municipal revenues from Tobacco and Liquors should be carried to the general revenues of the country, had not in view the financial state of the Bombay Municipality, as the Commissioner seems to suppose, and far less was it actuated by any wish to "confiscate" the Municipal revenues. The proposal came in merely as part of a large and important scheme for the reform of the general Customs and Excise revenues of the Empire which the Chamber thought it its duty to submit to the Government; and it is a subject for regret that such a scheme should in any way interfere with the financial prosperity of the Bombay Municipality, the interests of which ought no doubt to be identical with those of the Bombay trading community. The Chamber, however, considered Tobacco and Liquors to be fit objects of Imperial taxation, and further believed that if such taxation were applied to them all over the country, a very large Imperial revenue might thereby be secured. As an illustration of what could be done, the Chamber pointed out that some Municipalities had already fixed upon the system of taxing these articles and were drawing large revenues from them. If then this could be done in particular places it could be done throughout the whole land. The Chamber thus met the strongest argument that could be brought against its proposals—viz. that it was proposing new strange and oppressive taxation to enforce which would lead to much discontent and difficulty. If the people of Bombay and Lahore where these articles are subject to Municipal taxation have not found such taxation oppressive why should it be felt to be so by the people of any other Town or Talooka throughout India?

It would certainly be most unjust to take these taxes from the Bombay Municipality unless they were taken from all other Municipalities in India which they are not at present. That Tobacco and Liquors are fit subjects for Imperial taxation, and that they are such in almost every civilized country in the world, the Municipal Commissioner himself will, the Committee think, be ready to admit. His contention seems rather to be that the Government have (so far as Bombay is concerned) already given them up for an equivalent. But, if this is true, it in no way affects the proposals of the Chamber. These proposals were general and meant for the whole of India, and are in no way affected by the special financial relations of the Government with particular Municipalities. The Committee would even venture humbly to suggest that if the local Government were to pay Municipal rates on their property, and were to contribute their fair share to the cost of the Police, as in other Presidency Towns, it would be a better way of settling the matter than by the "rough and ready" method of giving up sources of revenue that properly belong to the State, and by directly counteracting the wise and liberal policy of the Imperial Government, as enunciated in the Resolution on Municipal Taxation, dated 11th November 1868, and which was again displayed by the recent abolition of the Export Customs Duty on Wheat.

The Committee of the Chamber would, in conclusion, once more remark that their whole argument cannot be more concisely and distinctly stated than in the exact words of the above Resolution:—"*It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes Customs Duties in the interests of trade, if Municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits.*" In defining the principles on which town duties should be levied the Government of India laid down that these imposts ought to be confined to a few articles of consumption such as ghee, firewood, fruit, vegetables, fowls and animals for slaughter; and further that no duty should be levied by any Municipal body on articles liable to Customs duty and imported into India by sea, without the previous sanction of the Government of India. Since the passing, however, of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873, taxes are imposed, for local purposes, by nearly every Municipality in this Presidency on metals, piece-goods, twist, silk, woollens, grain, hides, indigo, seeds, and many other commodities which are subject to Imperial Customs duties, and which enter into the general trade of the country. Trade is hindered and its development checked by these exactions; and the greatest injury may be inflicted on the commerce of the country by a system which gives to these Municipalities—the entire powers of which are vested in Government officials and nominees—the power to impose, without limit, any taxes, tolls, or other imposts, the approval of the Governor in Council being all that is required. In Bombay, town duties are limited by the Act both in respect of the rates and of the articles on which the duties may be imposed, but as the owners of property are, from the constitution of the Municipality, the interest most largely represented in the Municipal Corporation, it is natural for that body, to overlook the real injury that is being inflicted on important general interests by the imposition of town duties and of taxes that operate as transit dues, and to make others bear the burden of taxation which should properly fall upon themselves.—I have, &c.

J. Gordon, Secretary.
J. A. Forbes, Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th May 1875.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Public Services will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, Forbes Street, Fort, and at Mazagon, on

Sunday, 11 A.M. and 6 P. M.
Monday, 7-30 P. M.
Thursday, 7-30 P. M.

All persons are cordially invited.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is the resolution of Government on the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1873-74.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1875.

Resolution.—The Income of the Educational Department for the year 1873-74 consisted of—

Provincial Grant	Rs. 9,76,888
Receipts of Local Funds	„ 11,92,741
	„ 21,69,629

2. The Provincial Grant for the present must be regarded as a fixed quantity, and elasticity can only be hoped for in the Local Funds.

3. In the year under report the receipts of Local Funds fell below those in the previous year by Rs. 1,55,959. The following table, which contrasts in detail the receipts of the two years, enables the falling off to be analysed, and Government desire that a similar table should be included in future reports:—

	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Cess	7,81,731	7,23,638	......	58,093
Fees	2,09,069	2,16,601	7,532	......
Funds of Native States	2,04,741	1,29,296	......	75,445
Popular Subscriptions	45,768	12,771	......	32,997
Municipal Assignments	61,041	63,688	2,647	......
Interest on Endowments	46,145	46,254	109	......
Miscellaneous	200	489	289	......
Total	13,48,695	11,92,737	10,577	1,66,535

4. The principal item of decrease, *i.e.*, in funds of Native States, is nominal, the funds of certain States having been taken off the books of the department. The next item of decrease, *i.e.* in cess receipts, was temporary, owing to the disallowance by the Government of India of the cess on Abkaree Revenue and has lately been made good by an increase to the Provincial Grant. The only real item of decrease is Rs. 32,997 in the popular subscriptions for building purposes.

5. The total income for the year from the Provincial Grant, Local Funds having been Rs. 21,69,630, the expenditure was Rs. 22 66,915, showing a deficit of Rs. 97,285, which was met from the cash balances of the Local Funds. As the equivalent of the Abkaree Cess, Rs. 58,093 has since been restored, the real deficit was Rs. 39,192.

6. As explained in para. 2 of the report, the expenditure, after necessary adjustments, exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 68,428.

7. The advance of the department purchased by this increased expenditure is shown in the following net increase of schools and scholars (vide para. 9 of report):—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	21	7,049
Aided Institutions	14	1 700
Inspected Institutions	33	1,432
Total	68	10,181

8. It will be useful now to survey the advance of Government schools and scholars during the last 10 years. It was as follows:—

	Scholars.	Scholars.
1863-64	80	7,402
1864-65	150	[illegible]
1865-66	229	23,041
1866-67	307	12,862
1867-68	264	15,780
1868-69	320	18,325
1869-70	284	12,349
1870-71	228	7,040
1871-72	564	29,370
1872-73	332	13,226
Year of Report	21	7,049

9. A remarkable falling off appears in the number of new schools in the last year; on the other hand, existing schools have been developed so as to teach a considerable number of additional scholars. The increase in scholars, with only 21 new schools, is slightly larger than it was in 1870-71 with 228 new schools.

10. During the last 10 years the spread of education has been mainly owing to the increase in the Educational Cess which has followed the introduction of the Revenue Survey throughout the Presidency. The cess collections were as follows:—

	Rs.
1864 65	2,15,360
1865-66	3 15 520
1866-67	3,71,960
1867-68	3,88,740
1868 69	4,74,860
1869-70	6 66 973
1870-71	7,20,326
1871-72	7,16 924
1872-73	7,81 731
1873-74	7,23,638; to

which must be added the equivalent of the Abkaree Cess.

The portions of the Presidency now remaining unsurveyed are so small, and the possibility of increase to the cess on the revision of survey rates is so uncertain, that the Educational Department can no longer look with confidence to an increase of means from this source of income.

11. It is, therefore, incumbent on the department carefully to consider in what way other sources of income can be improved, and also whether the public money, *i. e.*, the provincial grant is spent so as to provide the means of education for those who have the greatest claims on the State.

12. The Government would be glad to see an increase in the Municipal assignments for education, which may be said to represent the proceeds of a tax for education analogous to the educational cess. At present it may almost be said that the country is taxed for education, but not the towns. The cess proceeds amount to nearly 8 lakhs, while the Municipal assignments have reached only Rs. 63,688.

13. It appears also to be a question whether, through the lowness of the fees, the Government are not in a great measure paying for the education of those who ought to pay for it themselves. It is found, for instance, that the two Arts Colleges in Poona and Bombay cost Rs. 1,19,612, obtained as follows:—

Rs.	
21,069	interest on endowments.
81,809	paid by the State.
700	subscriptions.
16,033	fees paid by the students.
1,19,611	

Dividing this sum by the average daily attendance in the two colleges, it would appear that each student costs Rs. 467 per annum, of which not quite 1/5th is paid by himself, while the State pays for each Rs. 319 per annum. In the High Schools the scholars appear to pay a little over 1/5th of the cost of the schools.

14. The Government are bound also to remember that by unduly low rates of fee they are putting a protection on their own schools to the discouragement of private enterprise, in which many qualified competitors must now be ready to engage. Private schools would still involve cost to Government through grants-in-aid on the principle of payment by results, but the cost would be very much less than attends the education of the same number of scholars in purely Government schools. Thus it appears that while each scholar in a Government High School cost the State about Rs. 55, the grant per head of pupils presented for examination in aided institutions of this class was Rs. 29-13-6, while the grant per head of average attendance, with which the true comparison would be made, was Rs. 13 4-10. In Government middle class schools each scholar appears to have cost the State Rs. 17, whereas the grant per head in each aided school of this class was Rs. 11-15-11, and the rate of grant per average attendance was Rs. 8-4-9, or less than half the cost to Government in their own schools. It is clear, therefore, that wherever private aided institutions are enabled to come forward and take the place of purely Government institutions, there will be an economy in the expenditure of the public resources.

15. In the Cess schools also it may be doubted whether the fee, 2 annas per mensem, paid for each son of a non-cess payer is sufficient, and in the vernacular schools it appears that 40 per cent. of the pupils belong to this class.

16. In the foregoing paragraphs the Government has indicated the means by which it appears possible that the income of the department may be economised, if not increased with a view to the further extension of education, and His Excellency in Council desires that these suggestions may receive the particular consideration of the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Government Inspectors.

17. It remains only for Government to make a few remarks on some of the details reported.

18. The University Matriculation Examination is an important test of the success of the High Schools, and to some extent of the lower schools in giving the degree of education, which is expected from them. It appears that in the year 1873-74, 1,025 candidates presented themselves for examination, being 116 in excess of the number in the year previous, while the number of those that passed, 355, was less by 23 than in the year previous. These candidates, however, came up from private schools, and from home tuition as from Government schools. The candidates from Government schools, 445, were 40 in excess of those in the year previous, while there was an addition of 14 to the number of successful candidates.

19. The increasing number of sons of Chiefs and Jahageerdars both in Gujerat and the Mahratta Country is very satisfactory, and His Excellency in Council has again to express his satisfaction at the successful management of the Rajkumar College by Mr. Macnaghten.

20. As regards the education of Mahomedans, His Excellency in Council notes that there are now 104 Urdu classes or schools, but that more Mahomedans are found to be learning Mahrattee or Gujrathee language. Their numbers compare with the Hindus as follows:—

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
Government Schools	165 908	20,647
Aided Schools	8,946	700
Inspected Schools	192,162	22,913
Total	367,016	44,260

and the percentage on population is estimated to be 1 38 in the case of the Hindus and ·75 in the case of the Mahomedans.

21. The Government also looks with peculiar interest to the spread of education among the cultivating classes as likely to check their improvidence and helpless subjection to the money-lenders. The returns show 36,131 children of cultivators attended the Government schools, as compared with 32,745 in the previous year. Among Hindus the cultivators in Government schools contrast with other classes as follows:—

Brahmins	49,191
Parvhoos, Jains, Lingayets, &c.	24,685
Trading Castes	21 306
Artizans	16,455
Cultivators	36,131

22. It is satisfactory to note a revival in the numbers of the students at Elphinstone College.

In 1866-67 the average attendance was	84
In 1869-70 it had risen to more than double that number	177½
In 1871-72 it had fallen to	101½
And in 1873-74 it has again risen to	168

About 60 of the students live in the College. In the Deccan College the average daily attendance has risen from 82 to 88.

E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An Important crisis with Children is cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the *external* application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-Street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle. Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

FEU DE JOIE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

In those foolish times when the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Members of Council, Secretaries, and others scorned the fascination of the Neilgherries till late in the season, and contrived to leave useful and healthful lives in the City of Madras, it was customary on the Queen's Birthday to have an evening review of the troops in garrison, which was honored by the presence of the Governor and "everybody." Salutes were fired from the battery, followed by a *feu de joie* from the troops, and the occasion was marked by a demonstration of loyalty that had its uses. But on Monday, owing to the absence of the Governor, and of the Commander-in-Chief (who is on a tour of inspection at that large military station and important strategical centre, Ootacamund) the parade in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday was held in the morning instead of in the evening, was hurried over and got rid of with as little fuss as possible, and was remarkable for the absence of every officer in Madras "not on duty" who lately danced attendance at the Railway Station "by order" to see the Government desert their appointed field of duty. And the *feu de joie* of former times was replaced on this festive occasion by three volleys of small arms, as if somebody's funeral instead of Her Majesty's birthday were being celebrated. Is it that the Madras Army has become so disorganised that it can no longer be trusted to execute the difficult feat of firing a *feu de joie*? Or are officers now so crammed with learning from Garrison School and Staff Colleges that they scorn to instruct their men in such antiquated frivolities? Or is a *feu de joie* considered too trying to the nerves of the "inexpensive chargers" which abound in Native Infantry Corps now-a-days or to the equilibrium of riders who have been six weeks in a riding school? Let us hope that the dear Civil and Military invalids at Ootacamund, found in Badminton Courts on Monday, that solace which overworked public servants have a right to except on so important a public holiday as that in honor of the Queen's Birthday. Of what importance is it to Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Councillors, and others that a *feu de joie* shall or shall not be fired in the Capital in Her Majesty's honour, so long as they are permitted to play battledore and shuttle-cock with pretty girls and nimble matrons from early morn to dewy eve in Ooty?

MORE EUROPEAN PERVERTS TO ISLAMISM.

Can it, we ask, be believed that Europeans have taken to proselytizing themselves into Mahomedans and moving about this country in small bodies, using disloyal and perhaps treasonable language towards the ruling power? Yes, we have reason to believe that such is the case.

In Bangalore itself and under our very eyes, occurrences are taking place which will, we feel confident when known not only draw forth the sympathy and agitation of the finest feelings of our countrymen; but even startle to some extent, those in power, whose views must of necessity be extended beyond (if we may be allowed to use such and expression to convey what we would wish to) the present line of vision.

On the morning of Wednesday last the 9th instant, the Railway train brought to Bangalore four Europeans who on their arrival went straight to the Mosque of the Beef Butchers in the Cantonment General Bazaar, where they were evidently expected, and received a warm reception from the numerous persons belonging to that sect of Mahomedans, known commonly by the name of *Wahabees*, as well as, by a Moulvie of the order who has within the last few weeks arrived from the city of Hyderabad (Deccan). These four Europeans are proselytes to Islamism and have described themselves to be as follows.

1. J. Colin Campbell, late Captain of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, age about 34 years.

2. Francis O'Neill, an Irish Sailor, 2nd Mate, age about 20 years.

3. W. Elder, an Irish Sailor, 3rd Mate age about 24 years.

4. F. White, a German Sailor, 3rd Mate, age about 20 years.

These men have now taken the names of:
Mahomed Abdoolab.
Abdool Lateef,
Abdoolah, and
Abdoos Salaam.

They are guests in the Mosque above mentioned. A number of tailors were employed on the day after their arrival, to make up habiliments of the Mahomedan costume for them. One of these young men O'Neil *alias* Abdool Lateef knows not a word of Hindustani except "Salaam Ahlaykoom" which is all his Mussulman brethren can possibly get out of him for the present. Two of these men went towards Ulsoor and meeting with a young Eurasian scamp about 15 years old, the son of a respectable Overseer of the Banglore Municipal Office, persuaded the lad to accompany them to the mosque, for the purpose of being made a Mahomedan, but the officials of the mosque refused to perform the ceremony, aleging that they might get into trouble if they were to do so as the lad's father may come down on them. The proselytes however have, we hear, shaved the boy's head and put him into Mahomedan costume. And these men it appears, have actually been to one of the Regiments stationed here, ostensibly for the purpose of raising some money from some person or persons who have promised the same, to enable them to proceed to Mysore this day.

One of these men is alleged to have said when asked for his English name, "Why do you ask that name? I am J. Colin Campbell late Captain of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, but I wish to forget that name and my country altogether, as I am now a sincere follower of the Prophet."

Meanwhile and almost simultaneously, a European proselyte to the same faith has arrived from Mysore and is living in the Pettah, in the garb of a Fakeer. He visited the Cantonment General Bazaar on Friday last, soliciting contributions from the followers of the Prophet, to enable him to return to Mysore to celebrate his "*nikka*" with some fair damsel, to whom it would appear he is engaged.

The facts set forth above disclose a state of affairs, which our readers scarcely can be prepared to hear, and the tendencies of such proceedings are of a nature to call forth the exercise of watchfulness on the part of the authorities.

We have no doubt that want of employment and the means of honest livelihood, coupled perhaps with the innate propensities common to human nature when not overcome by superior influences, have led these unfortunate men to commit themselves to the extent they have done.

Looking on the matter in all its bearings, we can only hope that the Anglo-Indian Community of this vast Empire will bestir itself to greater and increased exertion to find the means of employment, as well as education, for Europeans and their descendants whose lot is cast in this country.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

BLUE HILL GUP.—(NO. 1.)

I promised you, Harry, on coming up
To send you a taste of the Blue Hill Gup.
There's little just now to descant upon.
It begins and it ends in Badminton.

The first thing I saw, when I reached the place
Was our popular General's cheery face.
He was stepping along, looking happy and bland,
And he carried a Badminton bat in his hand!

Then I met the A. G. and the rest of the Staff
With a bevy of ladies, all chatter and laugh,
Puffing along, for the road isn't flat,
And each of 'em carried a Badminton bat!

I drove to the Club; as I reached the top,
And sprang from my gharry, I thought I should drop
For, outside on the grass, while a lot looked on,
Two members were practising Badminton!

At night, at the dinner I met old chums,
But my 'news from the plains' got but haws and hums—
The only thing they seemed hot upon
Was a match on the tapis at Badminton!

And one, sitting silent, and stiff as a fork,
Vexed, as I thought, at this Badminton talk,
When the cloth was removed, to my utter amaze,
Burst out, like a madman, in Badminton's praise.

Next morning a peon came and tapped at my door
With a book and a list—man alive, how I swore!
And on fixing my optic the foolscap upon,
It was a roll of subscribers to Badminton!

I went—it's the mode—in these regions airy—
Next evening to read at the new Library.
To read? Gracious powers, you might as well try
In a milliner's shop, or an aviary!

For a throng of smart ladies in wonderful hats,
With Alpenstocks, 'gad sir, and Badminton bats,
Came in rustling and bustling, and looking so killing,
And laughing and chaffing, and cooing and billing,—

In fact quite distracting my mind from my journal,
And making a noise, which I *might* call infernal,
Were it not that the makers were all of 'em darlings,
And I doubt if they'd care a brass pin for my snarlings.

They came in by twos and by threes and by dozens,
And it struck me they all were, at any rate, cousins,
For the women all seem'd O such friends of each other,
And the men to be almost a band of brothers.

They chattered and chattered in tones so excited,
I thought "can McIvor be going to be knighted?
Till my glance chanced to fall on a little side closet,
Where *something* was doing. Oh Harry, *what was it?*

Aye, what do you think, Sir, 'on airth' was the matter?
What, what do you think was the cause of this clatter?
I saw—as I passed, by the door, to my trap—
They were drawing a Badminton Handicap!

I repaired there next evening—this time not to read,
But my eyes on the beauty and fashion to feed.
When lo and behold not a single fair face!
Not a soul but myself and the clerk in the place!

He stared at me oddly, and I stared at him,
And his smile was a mixture of comic and grim,
As he said to my question 'where's all the world gone?'
'Why, they're playing the match, Sir, at Badminton!'

The Club gave a ball. I, of course Sir, was present
And, of course, to my partners I made myself pleasant
I said to a nymph, 'aint this trois temps entrancing?'
She replied 'I like Badminton better than dancing.'

When the ladies had gone, and we turned in to sup,
As the wont is with men, sporting matters came up—
And five hundred was laid, not on Epsom's event,
But—O friend! on a Badminton tournament!

I went to a picnic, at some pretty spot
Where you look on the plains, & the plains look so hot
And the first thing they did, when the company met,
Was to rig up a Court with a Badminton net.

In fact it's just Badminton all the week round,
Not a compound that hasn't its Badminton ground.
I am told that the Council, the Council, I'll trouble you,—
Has but just had one made by the D. P. W.

So, Harry, good bye it occasions me pain
To write in this mad Badmintonian strain.
But it's useless resisting, I'm Badmintoned, flat—
Kindly send me by bangby a Badminton bat!

Madras Mail, Aliph Cheem.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NEW ARMY OF FRANCE.

(*Frazer's Magazine for May.*)

As we look back at the course of French history, we see how true was the remark of Burke—'States, like seas, have their ebbs and flows, and this especially holds good of France.' No nation in Europe of the first rank has suffered so many and great calamities; but none hitherto has so triumphed over misfortune, and so quickly advanced after trials which seemed, for the moment, crushing. How short a period divides the France of Agincourt from that of Louis XI.; how soon did the power which, at the Peace of Vervins, seemed almost blotted out, shine forth in the splendour of the day of Richelieu; how rapidly were 1793 and 1799 succeeded by the Treaties of Amiens and Luneville! Yet of all the recoveries made by France in her chequered annals, the most speedy and surprising, perhaps, is that which is now going on before us after the fatal war of 1870-1. Four years ago it was generally thought that German invaders would remain encamped on French territory for an indefinite time, and that the conquered State would succumb beneath the enormous burdens imposed upon it; and the frantic excesses and crimes of the Commune seemed but the precursors of a long era of disorder and weakness for an afflicted people. But within a few months the soil of France was liberated from her amazed foes; the indemnity that appeared overwhelming was paid; and if Lorraine and Alsace are gone, and the rule of MacMahon is a mere makeshift, France has given most extraordinary proof of her inherent strength and abundant resources. Yet even these signs of restored vigour are less striking than the resuscitation of the military power of the country, which, notwithstanding appalling reverses, unparalleled, perhaps, in authentic history, is being steadily and surely accomplished. At this moment the French army is very far from a contemptible force; it will soon be more powerful in every respect than it was before the outbreak of the war; and though it could not as yet cope in the field, on equal terms, with the German hosts, it would almost certainly even now, in the event of a struggle, escape defeats like those of Metz and Sedan. What, however, in this matter deserves attention is the military strength of France in the future, when it shall have attained its intended proportions, not as it exists at the present time, almost on the morrow of frightful disasters.

One of the first labours of the National Assembly after the disastrous Peace of 1871, was the reorganisation of the national forces; and a committee of distinguished general officers have for many months been engaged in the task of restoring the power of France for war, and completely recasting her military system. Independently of what they have already done, the results of what they intend to accomplish appear in two very able Reports on 'the recruiting and organisation of the French army;' and it is to these we must look if we desire to know what, before very many years shall have passed, will be the military resources of France, their extent, character, and probable value. Judging from the facts and figures the Committee adduce, the plans they propose appear feasible. No doubt can exist that, in the present temper of the nation, ample means will be found for carrying out their designs to the full; and, should their projects be even nearly realised, France must before long become again one of the most formidable of the Powers of Europe. In fact, this scheme of military organisation will make her forces more vast and imposing, more ready for war and better prepared, than they have been at any preceding time; and possibly even now her late exulting conquerors think uneasily of the tale of Samnium and Rome, when they mark how the State which they believed to be crushed, is rapidly overcoming the effects of a defeat more ruinous than that of the pass of Caudium.

The Reports we have mentioned naturally keep the forces of Germany ever in view, and dwell at length on the various causes of the collapse of France in 1870-1. The issue of events was in an unusual degree due to strategy, and also greatly affected by influence not strictly military. The swift and fearful defeats of the French must be mainly attributed to the indecision of Napoleon III., to the wavering of Bazaine and the weakness of Frossard, and, generally, to the interference of politics with war. The memorable campaign of 1814 entitle us to say that had the First Napoleon commanded the ill-fated army of the Rhine, he would at least have kept the Germans at bay for months, and probably gained more than one victory. It is untrue to ascribe the results to the inherent superiority of the German soldier, or to the degeneracy of the French as a race. We are not so far from Auerstadt and Jena as to be misled by such shallow judgments; and the troops which, at Gravelotte and Woerth, fought for hours against twofold and threefold odds, and long held the balance of fate in suspense, were not unworthy of those of Austerlitz. The main military causes of the success of the Germans were an immense preponderance of force on their side, and an excellence of organisation which made their armies much better prepared than those of their foes, and sent them into the field much sooner; and these advantages were so decisive that no efforts of military skill and valour could perhaps have prevented their final triumph. It is necessary to bear this clearly in mind, if we wish thoroughly to comprehend the project of the new military system of France. The standing army, even of united Germany, was not much more numerous than that of the French; and, notwithstanding all that has been said, it was not without the defects that belong to an army chiefly composed of young troops. But the principle of general military service gave the Germans an enormous trained reserve made up wholly of good soldiers; the system of organisation for war, by which the German armies are ever held in a state of immediate readiness for the field, and are 'mobilised' with extraordinary speed, assured Von Moltke's success at the outset; and as France had very little to oppose to the momentum which was thus attained, her ultimate defeat was all but certain. On the other hand, the standing army of France was, in many respects, a magnificent force; but as its supports were feeble and bad, and a time comparatively long was needed to bring it wholly together, and to make it fit for active operations, it was, from the first moment, utterly overmatched by its antagonist.

The causes of these shortcomings must be distinctly noted, for to remove them is the principal object of the proposed plan of French Army Reform. In the first place, France had abandoned for years the principle of general military service, of which she had set the example to Europe; whole classes had, in different ways, exempted themselves from the Conscription Laws; and thus even her standing army was not adequate to her lofty pretensions. In the second place, a very large proportion of the recruits which the conscription yielded were never mustered or trained at all, and the result was that the French army had nothing like a real reserve, the Garde Mobile, decreased in 1862 to supply this want, being in 1870, a paper fiction. And, thirdly, and most important of all, the French army was in time of peace a mere collection of military elements, dispersed over all parts of the country; it was not concentrated in prepared groups, ready, at a moment's notice, to move and fight; and accordingly, its 'mobilisation' was slow, and weeks were required to place it in line. As before mentioned, the consequence was that, in numbers, power and real efficiency, it was not to be compared with its mighty foe; and these Reports hit the exact truth when they say 'we were beaten for want of preparation, organisation, and direction, and by the weakness of our effective rather than by the arms of our enemies.'

The objects of the intended reform are, as we have said, to remedy these defects; and it is evidently meant that the new army of France shall rival the German hosts in strength, and shall be at least as good an instrument of war. To obtain these ends the whole system of French military organisation is to be changed, and a new system is to be framed in its stead, in part fashioned on the German model, but in part essentially French in its character. We shall first glance at the leading principles on which the projected scheme is based, and which, if carried out, must ultimately, we repeat, and perhaps ere long, make the resources of France for war prodigious. In order to assure the French army an ample and constant supply of recruits, and gradually to expand it to the full strength which it is to possess in the course of time, the law of general military service—the conscription, in a word—of the first Republic is to be restored in its fullest vigour; all permanent exemptions are to be abolished; and, subject only to dispensations of a temporary kind and strictly determined, every Frenchman capable of bearing arms, is to be liable to serve in the ranks, for periods deemed sufficient to make the national forces of adequate power.

The elements of an enormous military array will, by such means, be fully secured; and care is taken that these shall form the component parts of a finished product, not rude and almost worthless material. For this purpose the liability to serve is to be real in all case. Every Frenchman who is enrolled as a soldier is to join the army for a specified time, depending on certain and fixed rules; and all those who have left the ranks are to be held in readiness to return to them during the whole time of their prescribed service. In this way two of the worst vices of the old French system are to be got rid of; the whole mass of the forces of France will be composed in the main of trained men, and an immense reserve will be formed by degrees made up of troops nearly all efficient. Finally, the methods are to be definitively given up by which the French army was marshalled for war; it is no longer to have its elements scattered, and therefore slowly collected and moved; it is to be kept together in organised units, at all times prepared for speedy action, and capable of being quickly enlarged to their fullest strength; and its whole mechanism is to be so contrived that celerity of 'mobilisation' and readiness for the field shall be a certain and easy result.

Let us now see how these leading principles are to be embodied in actual facts. The rule of general military service, the conscription without lasting exemptions, will give France every year a contingent of about 150,000 young men, without counting the 'dispensed-with' class, liable to be called out on important occasions. Every man enrolled in each yearly contingent will be obliged to serve for twelve months at least, omitting certain exceptions made in favour of aptitude and education; and a large number, to be selected by lot, will have to serve a much longer time, in order to supply the special arms—artillery, engineers, and cavalry—which require a long a professional training. The yearly contingents, so distributed, will be liable to serve for five years, in the first main Divisions of the Armies of France; and though the period of actual service for great part of the men will, as a rule, be shorter, they will be all held ready to join the ranks at a summons from the Minister at War. When the term of five years shall have passed, each contingent will fall into the first reserve; and here every man will again be liable to serve a further period of four years, and to be recalled to the army at a moment's notice. After an actual or potential service, for the two terms of five and four years, each contingent will be drafted in turn to the second reserve of the national forces; and it will be held to service for five and six years—that is, during eleven years—in the two divisions of what is meant to be the last great support of the French army. Each contingent will thus, in different ways, be subject to serve for twenty years; and, consequently, at the end of that full period, the forces of France raised by conscription, will amount to the immense aggregate of twenty contigents of 150,000 men each, all, or nearly so, trained and effective soldiers—with deductions, of course, for deaths and casualties—and even in ten years they will be formidable in no mean degree. The age of service, it should be added, will be from 20 to 40; and thus the flower of the youth and manhood of France will be all enrolled in the national ranks.

This immense mass of military forces will not, however, represent the whole of the power and resources of France for war. In addition to the conscription levies, she will have a 'permanent army' of 120,000 men, composed of 'officers, staff, administrative corps, gendarmes, veteran and re-engaged soldiers;' and besides these, of the 'foreign auxiliaries,' the legion *strangere*, and similar bodies, who have often added to the renown of her arms. This permanent army, we need not say, will be an extremely valuable force; it will largely contain the most precious and important elements of military strength; it will be animated by a high professional feeling; and it will give consistency and force to the arrays of contingents. Taken altogether, the forces of France after making allowance for all losses and non-effectives of various kinds, would ultimately, under the intended scheme, reach the enormous total of 2,500,000 men, according to calculations by no means sanguine; and far the greater part of this warlike multitude would, we repeat, be expert soldiers, not worthless recruits, or troops on paper. Let us now consider how it is proposed to combine and generally distribute this colossal whole, the most formidable organisation for war which has ever been designed by a vanquished nation. The permanent army and the first nine contingents—that is, those of five and four years' service—would, it is believed, yield without difficulty about 1,350,000 men; and these are to form the active army, composed of a first line and a first reserve. The active army is, in time of peace, to have a strength of 480,000 only—men present with the colours and in the ranks; for a considerable portion of each contingent, though liable to serve would be sent on furlough when it should have been sufficiently drilled; but, on a declaration of war, it would quickly expand into a force of 780,000 men, by calling in at once the mass of the trained contingents belonging to the first line and the first reserve, these contingents being eight, it should be observed, in number; for the ninth contingent, that of the existing year, would, it might be assumed, be, as a rule, unformed. The 780,000 men would thus immediately form an imposing army, made up, without exception, of excellent troops; but this would be only the first front of war which France would possess the means to present. Over and above the 780,000 men, the eight trained contingents would in a short time be able to yield nearly 300,000 more; to these should be added the ninth contingent, about 150,000 strong, and the 'dispensed with' class, which it is supposed would reach 141,000 men; and thus a second army, which, though composed to a considerable extent of raw levies—the untrained ninth contingent and the 'dispensed with' class—would be from 500,000 to 600,000 in numbers, would stand in the rear of the first army, and afford it a very powerful support. Nor are even these the limits of the force which, in the event of a protracted struggle, France would be able to place in the field. The eleven last contingents, that is, those of the later five and six years service; are, as we have seen, to form a second great reserve; and this array, which it is supposed would amount to 1,000,000, or 1,200,000 men, is to constitute the territorial army, the supplement of its active associate. This force is to be arranged into two main parts, the first more ready to move than the second. Its duties, speaking generally, would be to protect and defend the territory of France, to garrison fortresses, hold strong points, and set the active army free for field operations; but occasionally it would join that army, and co-operate with it in the shock of battle, and it is to be linked with it in the closest manner. It is superfluous to add that it is intended to provide the most complete material and equipment of all kinds for these immense arrays, which, we say it again, would, when fully developed, amount to 2,500,000 men, real soldiers by far the greater number of them. In all these arrangements an imitation of the German system manifestly appears, but there are some very marked differences.

We have next to see how the huge masses of the new forces of France are to be organised, that is, marshalled into separate units in times of peace and of war. The distribution of the armed force of the State into individual *corps d'armee*, that is, into distinct bodies, each an independent army in itself, was a French invention of the age of Napoleon; and it contributed in a certain measure to the wonderful success of that great commander. But under the French system, up to and after the late war, the corps was formed only when the war broke out; its component parts in peace were in a state of dispersion, and the troops and *materiel* were not brought together till the summons to the field went forth. The results were want of cohesion, mistakes, and delays; and the French *corps d'armee*, compared with their foes in the trial of 1870-1, showed various defects of hasty formation and of imperfect arrangement in many particulars, and were besides, but slowly equipped and arrayed. All this is now to be thoroughly changed; and the organisation of the reformed French army is, in the main, to follow the German model, though, as we have said, with peculiarities of its own.

The *corps d'armee*, like the German army corps, is naturally to remain the principal unit of the active military force of the State; but, in peace and war alike, it is ever to be a regularly formed and connected army; its men and other appliances are to be kept together in certain proportions on a peace footing, its reserves are to be close at hand, and it is to be developed to its full war strength, and to be 'mobilised' and sent into the field, as soon as hostilities shall be declared, in a way we shall hereafter notice. This, then, being the type of the *corps d'armee*, the active army is to be divided into nineteen of these great units; and thus the first main division of the national forces will consist of that number of complete corps, each a regular and distinct army. Eighteen of the nineteen corps are to be stationed in France, one being reserved for Algerian service; and, with the exception of the Algerian corps, which is to follow a somewhat different patern, they are all to have the same constitution, each consisting of two divisions of foot, with the other arms, in each, in the same proportions. The whole nineteen corps would in time of peace absorb the 480,000 men who are to be the peace strength of the active army; in war each of these bodies is meant to be about 40,000 strong; and, consequently, they would engross collectively the 780,000 men of the active army its force, we have seen, on a war footing, while they could gradually call in to repair their losses, the 500,000 or 600,000 men, who could soon be placed in a second line. With reference to the territorial army, it is not to be organised into *corps d'armee*, but it is to have divisions, brigades, and regiments analogous to those of the active army; and though it is to be essentially an auxiliary force, and generally to operate as a local reserve, it is to be always fit to appear in the field. Thus, in the event of a long struggle, of a serious reverse or of any great emergency the various element of this veteran array would be incorporated in the different *corps d'armee*, and there is no reason to doubt that, on some occasions it could itself be formed into separate corps.

This organisation will largely contribute to that preparation and readiness for the field which are absolutely essential in modern war. Let us next see how it is proposed to officer the active and territorial armies, compose and distribute their highest commands, and to provide for their administrative service, a subject of the very greatest importance. In this department the German system is imitated in almost all its parts, but the result may possibly improve upon it, at least in points of no little moment. To find officers in sufficient numbers for the large masses of modern armies must ever be a matter of extreme difficulty, for there always ought to be officers enough for the troops even at their full strength; and notwithstanding repeated efforts, the Germans have imperfectly solved the problem. In the new French project the German experiment of yearly volunteers is to be adopted; that is, young men of the educated class, who will serve at their own charge for a year, and then show sufficient proficiency, are to be entitled to rank as sub-officers, and this plan, it is hoped, will bring thousands of youths, annually into the service who will be able to form and direct soldiers. The permanent army of 120,000 men and the great military colleges and schools will also, it is expected, yield a large and increasing supply of officers and as these institutions will be maintained on a scale permitted by the wealth of France, it is by no means improbable that her new army will be more amply officered than that of Germany. With reference to the higher commands, a complete revolution is designed and Germany is to be all but exactly copied. Under the old military organisation of France, the Minister of War was the head of everything, no general held a permanent command, and when armies were formed out of scattered regiments, they were placed under the direction of chiefs, who saw their troops perhaps for the first time. This system had advantages of its own, for it gave the State the means of selecting men of special aptitude at any moment; but it prevented that association of a leader with his men, which contributes to military power and efficiency, and it lessened his responsibility for the well-being and discipline of the force he commanded. In the new French scheme, as the army is to be largely composed of great standing units, the higher commands are to follow this plan; the nineteen corps of the active army are to have nineteen commanders-in-chief, who, as a rule, will continually be at their head; and in peace, even the territorial army is to be under the control of these officers, aided by a separate territorial staff, the case, however, being in war time different. The chiefs of the several *corps d'armee* are to be almost absolute in their own commands; each is to have supreme and universal power in the management and direction of his own corps, in controlling the officers and training the men; and each will be responsible in all respects for the condition of the body entrusted to him. By these means the important objects of indentifying generals closely with their commands, of making them masters of their various duties and answerable for every default and shortcoming will, it is believed, be greatly furthered; each chief it is said will 'before France have the opportunity of winning honour or disgrace;' and the result, it is hoped, will be to strengthen and more firmly compact the military machine. It should be added that, to prevent decentralisation from going too far, and to detect incapacity in the commanders of corps, the Minister of War is still to possess a general superintending control and a staff of inspectors to report to him on the state of the different *corps d'armee* and of all the other forces of the State.

With respect to the administration of the army, a great change also is to be affected. Here again the commander of each *corps d'armee* is to be its administrator of the highest grade; the War Office is not, as heretofore, to be answerable for supplies and stores; the providing of what is needed for troops is not to be delegated to its officials, often at cross-purposes with military leaders and independent of them in a perilous degree; and a general in chief is, at once, to order what his corps may require, in peace and war, and to be responsible for the orders he gives. The execution, however, of these directions is properly to be committed to subordinates—the commissariat and kindred services, and for this they are to be held accountable. This arrangement would, probably, greatly improve the administration of the French army—a point in which it has often failed.

We have now to examine the all important subject of the 'mobilisation' of the forces of France,—the mode by which they are to be placed in line, in the event of a declaration of war. The successes of Prussia in 1866 and 1870 are largely due to her skill in solving this problem; and many of the reforms we have already noticed have had this end in view for the French army. The scheme before us proposes to adopt German principles to a certain extent, but with modifications of extreme importance, which it is supposed, will be great improvements. 'Mobilisation' in France, under the old system, was difficult and, comparatively speaking, slow. Not only, as we have seen, were *corps d'armee* fashioned out of scattered and distant elements, not only were regiments, brigade, and divisions not kept together in time for peace; but the method by which an army was raised to its war strength and sent into the field, was faulty and cumbrous in many respects. The extreme centralisation, which was the result of the ubiquitous power of the War Office, threw on the Minister of War almost the whole task 'of mobilising' and arranging *corps d'armee*; a single official and his subordinates had to despatch orders over the whole country, and to manage nearly everything from a bureau in Paris; and mistakes, disorder, and long delays were frequently the disastrous consequence. Again, centralisation caused the impediments and supplies not in actual use to be aggregated in a few great establishments; guns, carriages, and stores were heaped in masses in the capital, at Lyons, and one or two other centres; and the charge of unloosing this immense *materiel*, and distributing it among a variety of corps, was a complicated and a tedious process. Finally, as there was no organization of corps in peace, so the reserves of corps for war were dispersed everywhere the reserve men of a corps to be formed at Lyons might be drawn from Brittany, Provence, and Champagne; and there was this additional source of confusion, that reserve men before joining their regiments were first obliged to go to the regimental depots, perhaps at a great distance from the regimental stations, this again occasioning loss of time and trouble. The general result was, to quote Napoleon III., that the 'armed force of France, under this faulty system, resembled a magnificent machine, the parts of which were kept so detached and distinct that weeks, were required to put them together before it could be made fit to work;' and the evil effects were conspicuously seen in the disastrous campaign of 1870-1. In that campaign less than 200,000 Frenchmen out of a standing army of nearly 400,000 were marshalled for war within the period in which more than 350,000 Germans, of a somewhat more powerful standing army, were placed in line on the Lauter and the Saar, and the enormous reserves were, besides, arrayed to which France had so little to oppose.

How the German system of 'mobilisation' was so much more effective than that of France must be known generally to our readers. Not only are the army corps of Germany kept together in peace on a peace footing; but the whole organisation of the German forces has celerity of 'mobilisation' ever in view. With the exception of the Royal Guard of Prussia, all the army corps of the German armies are essentially local and fixed units, raised, recruited, officered, and commanded on the spot; and they are permanently stationed in the several provinces in which they have, so to speak, their domicile. There is but little centralisation under such a system; each corps forms a distinct group, kept in readiness for the field, and with its requirements at hand; and on a declaration of war it finds its *materiel*, its stores, and its reserves within easy reach, and it quickly expands to its full war strength. By these means the delays and confusion of the old French system are largely avoided; the German corps, to quote again Napoleon III., each resembles 'a completed military machine which a few touches can set at once a going;' and celerity of mobilisation' is the natural result. Notwithstanding, however, this great advantage, the organisation of the German forces is not free from very serious defects in the opinion of many competent judges. It is doubtful whether the local system could bear the strain of a heavy reverse and if an army corps from a separate province were to suffer suddenly great losses, it might be difficult to recruit it from its proper centre, while other provinces could not well contribute. Again, the system of provincial corps might make them of very unequal value; and conceivably—though this did not appear in the national struggle of 1870-1—the men of the Rhineland and of Bavaria might fight very differently in certain quarrels from the Brandenburghers or the Saxon contingent. Finally, the permanent associations of the local system are supposed to weaken the military spirit, to impair discipline, and to be often dangerous; for instance, troops from Alsace and Posen, if kept together in a single corps, could hardly be expected to prove trust-worthy in the event of a struggle between France and Prussia. It may be admitted, therefore, that the organisation of the German armies has its defective points, though unquestionably it produces that rapidity and facility of 'mobilisation' for the field which must be aimed at in modern war.

The French project seeks to attain the excellencies of the German system, and yet to avoid its supposed defects. Several of the provisions we have already mentioned—the formation of separate *corps d'armee*, the keeping them together in time of peace, and the localising the powers of the commanders of corps—would tend to quickness in 'mobilisation;' but more is required to solve the problem. The object of the French is to secure the rapidity and precision of their late foes, but to have their army free from what are thought to be the dangers of the provincial scheme; and the means they propose are very ingenious. For this purpose the entire reserves of the active and territorial armies are to be held in readiness, throughout the country, to join the colours on a summons to the field; they are to assemble in fractions at many points, and to be mustered there without further delay; and the reserve required for immediate service is to be at once despatched to the corps nearest at hand, and has soon as possible to be embodied in it. In the same way the supplies needed for the army, when on a war footing, are to be stored in a number of district magazines, distributed in many parts of France; and on a declaration of war they are to be directed to the *corps d'armee* in the immediate neighbourhood, and thenceforward to belong to it. By these means reserve men and *materiel* ought to be incorporated in as short a time as is possible under the local system; by throwing them, so to speak, into a common fund, and allotting them the nearest organised mass, delay presumably would be avoided; and celerity of 'mobilisation,' equal to that of the Germans would, it is believed, be obtained. The French project, on the other hand, makes a wide departure from the Germans plan in almost every other point of importance. In time of peace, every *corps d'armee* is to be recruited from the different parts of France, not as in Germany, each from distinct districts; a corps may have soldiers from Languedoc and Picardy, from Gascony and Anjou in the same regiments; and corps may be moved from place to place, may be sent from the Garonne to the Moselle, not like the Germans, kept each in its own province. In this way those parts of the French army which are most permanent, and have the greatest influence, would be made homogeneous, and completely freed from local associations and their supposed mischiefs; and the strong military spirit which, it is assumed, would fill them, would be communicated to the large masses which would be added to them in the event of war. But, as we have seen, the supports of all the corps would be sent off to each, as it was nearest at hand, whenever hostilities should be proclaimed, for rapidity of 'mobilisation' is the one great object, and everything should be done to attain it. In fact, the principle of the French scheme is a non-local system for the army in peace, and a local system of reserves and supplies prepared for a number of non-local units; and by these means celerity and readiness for the field would, it is hoped, be combined with the force and efficiency not attainable by the organisation of the Germans.

Such is this complex but well-considered plan for the 'mobilisation' of the new forces of France. It must be added, to complete the picture of military organisation we have tried to draw, that there is to be a head-quarters' staff, resembling the Prussian, the duty of which would be to study the theory and practice of the art of war, and in every way to prepare for the field; and the system of German manoeuvres in peace, and of requisitions, is to be adopted. It is, of course, obvious that the various *corps d'armee* would in war unite into larger armies, each under separate generals-in-chief, and, perhaps, all depending on a supreme leader; and a great scheme of fortresses and entrenched camps to strengthen and support the armies in the field, is also designed and is to be gradually completed.

Let us glance at the results of this prodigious system of military preparation, assuming it to be brought to perfection. In a space of time but short in the life of a State the restored national forces of France would be 2,500,000 men, for the most part real and effective soldiers; and even in the course of a few years, their strength would be extremely imposing. This gigantic array, is the case in Germany, would be the nation in arms, composed of all that is most vital in it would contain elements of military power such as France has never before possessed. In peace it would form a standing army 480,000 strong and kept in a state of the highest efficiency; and at an outbreak of war it would at once increase that army to 780,000 men, all without exception, experienced troops while it would supply a second line of half a million of men, and an ultimate reserve of more than a million. The first or active part of this force, would be organised into nineteen units, each a distinct and complete army; it would rest immediately on the second line, and it could be sustained, in the last resort by the veteran territorial army, an enormous body of trained soldiers placed in the closest relations with it. Each of the corps of the active army would be continually kept in readiness for the field; they would be so composed as to give them all an homogeneous and national character, and to banish from all the provincial spirit; and they would be emphatically moveable armies detached from local ties and dependence, and animated by the professional sentiment which knows no home but the camp and the colours. Yet they would, it is thought, be raised to their full war strength as quickly as those of the German armies, and increased efficiency wold be combined in them with the rapidity of 'mobilisation,' which is at all times a chief secret of decisive success. As for the territorial army, it would, for the most part, form a local reserve of the greatest value; but it could be linked with the army in the field, and so enormously augment its strength

This project of restoring the French army has caused wild debates in the Assembly at Versailles; but they are merely the froth on the wave; and Frenchmen can be determined as well as ardent. A good estimate of the value of the plan appears in the conduct of German statesmen, who not content with the huge masses of the regular army and the Landwehr, have lately resolved to make the Landsturm more effective than at any previous time. This reform, should it be carried out, would raise the collective arrays of Germany to nearly 2,800,000 men—that is 300,000 more than the forces of France under the system we have briefly described; and the Germans would have, besides, the advantage of the *prestige* of extraordinary success; and of an organisation matured and proved, while the French would be wanting in these particulars. Yet the scheme of the French is, in some respects, superior to that which exists in Germany; the term of service in the active army of France being longer than that in the German armies, ought to produce more trained and experienced soldiers; the supply of officers under the French plan ought to be ampler than under the German system. Besides, the active and territorial armies of France ought to be more homogeneous and better united than the combined armies of her late adversary; for—not to speak of religious discords—wide differences divide the regular army of Germany from the Landwehr and Landsturm; and the aristocratic and exclusive institutions of Prussia are here sources of strife and dissension. For these reasons it is far from improbable that the new army of France, when fully developed, could, though perhaps inferior in numbers, successfully cope with the German hosts. We shall not, however, attempt to forecast the issue of the gigantic contest which almost certainly will, at some future day, break out on the Rhine, for it is vain to suppose that France will submit to the loss of two of her finest provinces without striking a blow to regain them. Our purpose will be attained if we shall have thrown some light on the means by which France intends to rebuild the edifice of her military power.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—MAY, 8.

A REJECTED PICTURE.

The Portrait of a Gentleman (painted for the Stoke Electors), by the Editor of the *Englishman*.

A SUGGESTION TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Would it not be a graceful compliment to the Imperial Chancellor to call the two mark piece in the new currency a Bismarck.

QUESTION FOR DEBATE

IMAGINE, if you can, Prince Bismarck attacked weekly by a Prussian "*Englishman*." What would be the doom of the Teutonic Kenealy!

A FAIR WARNING.

First Visitor to the New Detachment at Ballydash. "But before I leave, wan thing I have to say to ye. Don't be afther asking my son Tom to your Mess, for he's got nay-ther Clothes nor Manners."

SOMETHING LIKE LOGIC.

(sequel to "nothing like logic.")

"Ay, we're a down-trodden set, we working men and poor folks. There's the Claimant:—He would have got his rights long ago, if he had not been a Butcher's son."

ON THE FLAGS.

(A Neat Hint.)

New M.F.H. (looking over the Hounds, points to the best in the Pack). "I shall certainly draft that bitch,—don't like her at all."

Huntsman. Just what the foxes say, sir. They don't like myrtle either.

FROM A CHRONOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Mamma (after a Lesson in English History). "In what Reign should you like to have lived, Ethel?"

Ethel. "In William Rufus's Mamma!"

Mamma. "Why, Darling?"

Ethel. "Because I should only have had one date to learn."

CREMATION.

Nephew. "I hope you haven't been waiting long, uncle?"

Uncle. "All right, my boy. Been reading the paper, and had a Pinch—by the bye, it's queer flavoured snuff in this jar of yours, Fred."

Nephew (aghast). "Snuff!—jar! good gracious!—that's not snuff! those are the ashes of my Landlord's first wife!"

EQUESTRIAN MEMBERS.

SOME surprise has been expressed that in the Debate in the House of Commons, on Mr. Chaplin's Resolution on the supply of Horses, neither Mr. Horseman, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Hunt, or Mr. Scourfield appear to have taken the slightest part. Mr. Childers also might have been expected to say something about the racer. The Members for Hackney, too, were most unaccountably silent.

BEN TROVATO.

"I REALLY cannot understand," observed the Dean of W-st-m-st-r to Monsignor C-p-l, in the course of a friendly discussion on *Worship in the Church of England*, lately written by the æsthetic M. P. for Cambridge University, "why very High Churchmen do not leave us and adopt your faith."

"They can do without *our* Faith," replied Monsignor C-p-l, "as long as they are satisfied with *their* hope."

A TRAGEDY IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Miss Lily. "A box for Salvini for to-night? O how kind of you, Mr. Lovell! Unfortunately, Maud and I are engaged, and Mamma is away; so we shall not be able to go with you—but Grandmamma and Aunt Tabitha will be delighted to take our place!"

[Grandmamma and Aunt Tabitha express their delight. The room turns round—Mr. Lovell's head swims—all his presence of mind forsakes him—he leans on a chair for support.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

(Private.)

My Dear Mr. Punch—

O! how I hope and *pray* that you are not a Freemason, and that you can sympathise with me in my miserable state of mind. It was only last month that I accepted Charles Frederick, after much pressing, and it was only last week I discovered he is a Freemason, and it was only yesterday—O, I shall die, I know I shall—that I read that a Freemason considers himself Free and Accepted at the same time. Isn't it perfectly awful? I have not seen the monster since I made the discovery, and I have not the heart to write to him. Can you advise me what I ought to do? Shall I consider myself Free aswell? O! do help me.

Yours ever,
The Dovecote, Geraldine Smith.
Billing-cum-Coorington, April 29.

P.S.—We were to have been married in May.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
1775 Bokhara, Anderson—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 4th June.
1153 Woodburn, Stockdale—F. Muir & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE.
1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—N. Nicol & Co.
970 Bargeny, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Cumeria, Brown—N. Manockjee.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
1433 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
609 Phrenologist, Connel—E. Latham & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
VIA CANAL.
804 Arthur (s), Mitchell—N. Manockjee & Co.
1743 Atlanta (s), Sham—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1226 Bellona (s) Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch Browne & Co.
2128 Palestine (s), Owens—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1342 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR VENICE, &c.
1036 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co. Mails 11th June
1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 31st May.
FOR CHINA, &c.
1738 Venetia (s), Angove—P. & O. Co.
FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
1176 Majestic, Minot—Farnham & Co.
1329 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR GENOA &c.
1391 Batavia, Croco—C. Grondona.
FOR MARSEILLES.
992 West Stanley (s), Peacock—The Captain.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
114 Ceylon, Hector—P. and O. Co.
2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.
UNITED KINGDOM OR NEW YORK.
1350 Reporter, Spring—Edward Baudry & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
775 Rozario, Puddicombe—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
308 St. Saliac, Dautre—The Captain.
FOR RICE PORTS.
898 Luizi Accame, Repetto—C. Grondona.
1109 Royal Family, Fowler—M. Nusserwanjee.
FOR DAMKIRK.
1353 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—McCulloch Browne & Co.
FOR HULL.
436 Trevanion, Whatley—The Captain.
FOR MADRAS COASTS.
653 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.
NOT FIXED.
1290 Coromandel (s), Mahy—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1252 East, Marshall—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
468 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
745 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gunboat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s)—(Gun Boat.)
182 Constance Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
130 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING
are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY:—Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 400,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran

TERMS—MODERATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 6.12' by 9" Tubes.

Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned,

FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

**ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.**

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING
RATS, SNAKES,
REPTILES, INSECTS,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR DISINFECTING
HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☛ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance. drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritzur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,
UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT,
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Statement of Life Business effected up to 31st December, 1874.

Policies in Force.		Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Income.	Life Assurance Fund.
		£	£	£
England	1,058	4,63,374	20,722	34,122
India	611	4,08,434	19,278	21,155
Canada	234	77,707	3,306	2,338
Total	1,903	£9,49,515	£43,306	£57,615

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,690.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£200,690
Do.	1872	£816,358

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,809,978 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,848,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £36,533 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.